The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

News of the Rendition of Mason and Slidell Received in England.

VERY GENERAL REJOICING AT THE RESULT

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

The Cotton Market Excited and Buoyant.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AT CADIZ.

The Ship Vigilant, the Bark Eben Dodge, and the Schooner Arcade Burnt by Her.

The United States Gunboat Tuscarora Watching the Nashville.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th, *via* Queenstown on Thursday, the 9th inst., passed this point at 10 o'clock this morning.

She was intercepted by the News yacht of the Associated Press, and the following important intelligence will be found in her dispatches:

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The *City of New-York* reports having experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pending the arrival of the *Europa* there was a feeling of great suspense in England, but the Funds were but temporarily depressed. Some journals argue that a definite answer was not to be expected by the *Europa*, and think the cause of peace loses nothing by delay. Others construe the delay unfavorably. The *Morning Post* thinks it diminishes the hopes of peace, and that the Washington Government will propose a compromise, but which will not for a moment be entertained.

The *Times* asks why the decision should be delayed if favorable for peace, and says the immediate surrender of MASON and SLIDELL would have been a greater blow to the Confederates than a victory on the Potomac, and worth millions to the Federal exchequer.

The *Daily News* sees nothing but peace. All the journals publish semi-official accounts of the proceedings of Lord LYONS up to Dec. 23, when he had presented the formal demands of the British Government.

An answer was looked for by the steamer *America* due on the 13th inst., and the Cabinet had been summoned to meet in council on the 14th inst.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his correspondence to the London *Times*, predicts that the Cabinet at Washington will refuse to surrender up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. He also says that victory over the Confederate army has become a political necessity, and that Gen. McCLELLAN is being pressed on all sides to make a forward movement.

The advices per the *Europa* caused an upward tendency in war risks at LLOYDS.

The Paris *Patrie* and the *Pays* say that the Government at Washington offered to restore Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on condition that England would not recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Morning Herald* says that if the SLIDELL and MASON affair is settled, England and France have an inducement, on commercial grounds, to recognize the well-earned Independence of the Confederate States, and that unless the step is manfully taken by the Ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by Parliament on its assembling.

The *Daily News* says that any recognition of the Confederate States is too abhorrent to English principle to be really a subject for apprehension.

Additional batteries of artillery were under orders to embark.

The London *Times* shows that by the beginning of February the squadron of Admiral MILNE will number seven line-of-battle-ships, thirty-three frigates, twenty-five corvettes and sloops-of-war, and speculates on what he can do therewith.

The shipment of ammunition to the Atlantic squadron continues unabated.

The privateer *Sumter*, on arriving off Cadiz, with the officers and crews of three National merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that the request should be refused; but it was granted, on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the *Sumter* then entered the port without being saluted.

It was rumored that the American Consul would leave on account of the resolution of Spain.

The British Parliament is summoned to assemble on the 6th of February, but it can be called earlier if the exigencies of the case should demand it.

The text of the Austrian dispatch to the Government at Washington on the *Trent* affair, dated Vienna, Dec. 16, had been published. It fully justifies the action of England, and says that the Washington Government can comply with the demands of England without the least sacrifice of dignity.

THE CONTINENT.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher, the Rentes being quoted at 67f. 90c.

A violent earthquake had occurred in Greece.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

CANTON, Nov. 3, 1861.

A *coup d'état* has taken place at Pekin. The Cabinet have been imprisoned, and a new Ministry formed under Prince KUNG.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15, 1861.

The shipments of gold since the last mail amount to one hundred and forty-nine thousand ounces.

THE LATEST NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, has arrived.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, also arrived here on the 8th.

Both the above steamers brought the announcement of the satisfactory adjustment of the *Trent* affair.

The rendition of MASON and SLIDELL to the custody of Lord LYONS was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit for the act, and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted. Consols immediately assumed a buoyant tone, and advanced over one per cent.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has arrived at Southampton, supposed for the purpose of looking after the pirate *Nashville*, which remained at that port ready for sea.

The vessels destroyed by the pirate *Sumter* were as follows: Ship *Vigilant*, bark *Eben Dodge*, and schr. *Arcade*.

The King of Prussia is ill.

Commercial News by the City of New-York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was generally unsettled, owing to the non-reception of definite advices from America relative to the Mason-Slidell affair, and closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

The advices from Manchester were unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being unsettled, with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market had a declining tendency, except for CORN, which ruled firm and slightly upward. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR dull, at 29s.@23s. ₱ barrel. WHEAT very dull; Red Western and Southern, 11s. 4d.@12s. 8d.; White Western and Southern, 12s.@13s. 6d. CORN firmer, and holders demand an advance; Mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are quiet and steady. BEEF steady, but quiet. PORK unchanged in price, and quiet. BACON dull, and declined 1s.@2s. LARD has a downward tendency. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm. RICE steady, and unaltered. COFFEE steady. ASHES quiet; Pots, 36s. 6d; Pearls, 36s. RESIN—Common is quiet and downward. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

JAN. 8.—BREADSTUFFS dull, and slightly declined. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

JAN. 8.—CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

American securities dull. Erie Railway Shares 27@28.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

COTTON—The sales to-day reach 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is highly excited, consequent upon the favorable news from America, and an advance of ⅛d.@1d. ₱ lb. has taken place.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday.

Consols have advanced to 93⅛ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of minimum discount to 2½ ₱ cent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

The National Countersign Known to the Rebels.

Exasperation at the Escape of the Pensacola.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD., Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

There is too much truth in the dispatch published in the TIMES, concerning the familiarity of the rebels along the river with our countersigns. *They not only frequently come down to the beach of a morning, and derisively cry out to our pickets our countersign of the night previous, but acquaint us with what is known by but one officer in the entire Division, what is to be the countersign of the ensuing night. They also boast of having, by means of our countersign, traveled along our entire division lines, and ascertained our exact locality, numbers, and nature of armament in a single night, and, without hindrance or suspicion, retired successfully to their works across the river.* If this be so, they must be familiar with our secret signals, which are now issued in connection with our countersign.

Since the successful passage of the *Pensacola* past the rebel batteries at Ship Point, the enemy at that Point has exhibited a very surly and belligerent disposition, having given their powerful war-dogs untrammeled license. They have attacked, with a most zealous and destructive vigor, every species of craft which has presented itself within their range; but it really seems as if the destructive missiles were directed in their screeching courses by a power against which human skill is impotent and useless. The blockade of the Potomac, which has been instituted with the greatest care, and upon which the enemy have built high hopes of success, has proved a miserable and total failure. Already upward of $80,000 worth of ammunition alone has been expended upon vessels passing the batteries at Cockpit and Ship Points. This large outlay could not have been more effectually lost to them had it been buried fathoms deep in the ocean, for they have not been indemnified by a dollar's injury to any loyal property, nor has it been of the slightest apparent benefit to themselves in artillery practice. Not the minutest visible improvement has been observed in their firing from the moment they first lighted the torch on the Potomac to the present time, and we are beginning to think that every object against which the rebels conspire is endowed with a miraculous and charmed existence.

The *Pensacola*, although compelled, from the nature and depth of the river's channel, to run within short musket range of the rebel works, actually experienced less danger from their shots than did our pickets, a mile and a half distant on the Maryland shore, and many of their guns were elevated at such an angle with the vessel as to throw their shells sixty or seventy feet above her, and a full mile back into the opposite shore.

After the firing ceased on that occasion, much vituperative language was indulged in by the rebels against one another for their inefficiency. Crimination, recrimination and accusations of treachery were freely circulated among the disappointed enemy, and threats which, if carried into execution, would have been very destructive to each other, were distinctly heard, coming to our ears from across the river as they sponged out their heavy guns, and sullenly retired from their ignoble early morning work.

There has been recently, by every indication familiar to military reasoning, an important withdrawal of the rebel forces under Gen. PINCKNEY, in the immediate vicinity of Evansport and Dumfries. Their camps have disappeared, and the smoke of their camp-fires rises in much thinner and more widely-broken volume above the tree-tops and slight land-elevations than formerly. This change has been apparent and gradual since the preparations for the Burnside expedition first commenced. The troops, which, according to the statements of rebel deserters, at the commencement of the Winter numbered twenty-five thousand, were mostly Georgians, South Carolinians and Louisianians. These, judging from the indications presented as above, at the localities where they were said to be quartered, have nearly all been withdrawn, probably for home defence. Two large new gas-generators, for Prof. LOWE, came down the river to the landing at Rum Point last Saturday, and pending balloon observations will probably soon determine, accurately, the number and nature of the enemy at this point.

For the past few days the rebels at Cockpit Point have been busily engaged in erecting new breastworks, probably for cannon, on the southern point of the bluffs upon which they are stationed. At least one large gun has recently been mounted at this point, and their firing has been much more frequent and rapid than formerly. The new battery, when completed, will not, however, so much command our entrance to the landing at Rum Point, in Mattawoman Creek, as it will the encampment of one or two regiments of the New-Jersey Brigade, which have been revealed boldly to the enemy, by the recent felling of trees between them and the river. Almost daily the rebels direct a shot or two toward them, but without effect.

New batteries are also being erected at Ship Point, and rifle-pits are stretched along the slopes of the hills at the south and in the rear of their works, evidently with the intention of making this a stand-point against this division of the army.

A loyal gentleman residing in Virginia, and who recently came over to Gen. HOOKER to look after some contraband property which had escaped him, says that a system of the most vigilant espionage is practiced upon all classes of citizens who are not actively engaged in hostilities either by arms or donations, and the slightest expression of sentiment inimical to the rebel cause is sufficient ground for a charge of treason and incarceration in jail. The troops in Virginia, he states, are suffering most intensely from insufficient food and clothing, and sickness and disease prevails among them like a plague. Citizens are excluded from visits to the camps and hospitals, and newspapers are prohibited from publishing anything approximating a truthful description of the state of the rebel army, upon the severest penalty. Nothing in the daily affairs of society seems natural. Everybody seems living in a state of mysterious dread and alarm.

ARGUS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports Regarding the Burnside Expedition.

The Fleet Assembled in Pamlico Sound.

Simultaneous Attacks Expected at Newbern and Roanoke Island.

The Women and Children Leaving Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 22 } *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 23. }

There has been no arrival from the Burnside Expedition as yet.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday, has a dispatch dated Goldsborough, Jan. 21, 4 P. M., announcing that one hundred vessels of the Burnside Expedition are inside Pamlico Sound, and twenty large steamers outside. No attack had been made, but the women and children are leaving Newbern, where a fight is expected to take place.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The *American's* special correspondent at Fortress Monroe says a flag of truce went to Norfolk yesterday with Lieut. HERTZ, a released prisoner, returning South. He was made a prisoner in Western Virginia, and is released on parole, and will be exchanged for Lieut. GORDON, who was made a prisoner by the rebels in Missouri.

The Norfolk papers of Wednesday, contain the following telegram:

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 21—4 P. M.

A large number of women and children have arrived here from Newbern. A fight is expected there. There is no other news.

An express has arrived here from Newbern. He reports that at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, there were one hundred vessels of the Burnside Expedition within Palmico Sound, and twenty-five barge transports outside of Hatteras Inlet.

Private information received here says that the enemy will attack Newbern, Hyde County, and Roanoke Island simultaneously. Our forces are completely prepared for them.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday contains the following telegram:

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

From forty to fifty vessels are inside of Broad River, fifteen miles from Port Royal.

None of the Southern papers make any reference to the fight at Somerset, Ky., or to the defeat and death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

The funeral of Ex-President TYLER took place on the 21st inst., and was attended by JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet, and by the members of the rebel Congress.

The Norfolk *Day Book* copies a paragraph from a Petersburgh paper, saying that the *Pensacola* did not escape from the Potomac without damage. A gentleman who examined her with a spy-glass after she passed the batteries, gives that paper the assurance that she had holes as big as a hogshead in her bow, etc. To this the special correspondent of the *American* adds: "A personal inspection of the *Pensacola* to-day enables your correspondent to assure this gentleman that the only holes in her bow are those essentially necessary to the right development of the powers of her forward pivot gun.

The Norfolk *Transcript*, in an editorial article, says that Gen. McCLELLAN is going to cross the Potomac and that the Yankees, confiding their cause to the direction of Providence, observed Saturday last as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Norfolk *Day Book* publishes a long article, recording the adventures, misfortunes and maltreatment of Miss POOLE, lately released from the prison for females at Washington.

The *Day Book* calls Miss POOLE a heroine, and says, according to her own story, there was no possible outrage or indignity to which she was not subjected.

The Norfolk papers make no mention of any reports, circulated by the Secessionists, that some of Gen. BURNSIDE's vessels had been driven ashore.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

No intelligence has been received here from Gen. LANDER's division during the past forty-eight hours, and everything here in our upper brigades remains in *statu quo*. The excitement and preparations commenced, on the news of JACKSON's advance upon Romney, have died out, and our troops are mainly employed in looking to their personal comfort.

Last Saturday, forty condemned Government horses were sold at auction, by order of Inspector PERKINS. The highest brought $70, and the lowest 25 cents. The average was $23, being an advance on the estimated value.

Capt. COLLIS, of the Body Guard, has resigned his seat as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-Martial and Lieut. Brown, of the Second Massachusetts, has been appointed in his stead. Owing to the establishment of brigade-courts martial, and a consequent reduction of the number of prisoners here, the Court will probably adjourn ere many days. A very large number of cases have been examined into, and findings awarded.

MISSOURI TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

A report by Adjt.-Gen. HARDING, to Gov. GAMBLE, shows that 33,802 Missouri troops have entered the National service for three years or the war, of which 25,000 are infantry, 3,000 artillery and 6,000 cavalry.

The number of men organized under the Governor's call for six months' men is upwards of 6,000,

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Further Interesting Particulars of the Gallant Affair.

A Bayonet Charge by the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota and Fourth Kentucky.

Our Artillery Operating Within Sixty Yards of the Enemy's Lines.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF GEN. CRITTENDEN.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF BUCKNER.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Somerset correspondent of the TIMES says at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy drove in the pickets of the Tenth Indiana, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset. The Tenth were drawn up in line, and moved into the woods, where they were met by the enemy, 6,000 strong, who instantly opened upon them.

Gen. THOMAS immediately ordered up the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, and Fourth Kentucky, to support the Tenth Indiana, the latter holding the enemy in check nearly half an hour before being reinforced.

The First and Second Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing for the purpose of outflanking the enemy, STANDART's and WHITMORE's artilleries in the meantime shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota and Fourth Kentucky made a desperate bayonet charge upon the enemy, drove them from the woods, completely routing and pursuing them to their intrenchments.

At the heat of the engagement, Capt. KINNEY ordered one section of his battery within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a deadly fire upon them, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's intrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell. Night closing in put a stop to further demonstrations.

At daylight the next morning a steamboat was observed transporting troops across the Cumberland. WHITMORE's battery of Parrott guns was brought to bear on the boat, which in a few minutes afterward was in flames.

The Tenth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio were ordered forward by Gen. THOMAS to advance on the enemy's breastworks, moving up in line of battle. Scaling the intrenchments, they found the camp entirely deserted, and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy. Houses, tents, horses, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition and firearms were found in perfect preservation.

The enemy's forces, in the attack, were led by CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER, and were 8,000 strong.

The National forces in the fight did not exceed 3,000.

Yesterday's Louisville *Journal* says the instructions of Gen. BUELL show that he is fully master of the situation. It was arranged that Gen. THOMAS should leave Jamestown and Gen. SCHOEPF advance from Somerset, thus hemming Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in from the west and north. Some secession spy carried the intelligence of Gen THOMAS' movements to the rebel camp, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, making a forced march Saturday afternoon, reached Gen. THOMAS' encampment early Sunday morning. In the meantime, Major SHEPPARD, of the Eighteenth Regulars, Col. MUNSON's Brigade, the Tenth Indiana, Col. HARLAN's Tenth Kentucky, Col. FRY's Fourth Kentucky, reached Gen. THOMAS' camp, after a forced march of twenty-five miles, so that he was able to advance upon the rebels and drive them before him until they reached their intrenchments at night.

A private letter from Somerset says that citizens and soldiers are straggling in loaded with trophies of the battle. Our bullets were sent with unerring aim. Many of the rebels were shot in the forehead, breast and stomach. The Union people here flocked to the battle-field in droves, and are jubilant at the results. It is thought that Gen. CRITTENDEN is taken disguised as a Surgeon.

DISORGANIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The *Journal* learns that Gen. HARDEE has arrested Gen. HINDMAN, for burning houses at Cave City, and other places on the line of the Nashville Railroad. It also learns, and credits, that Gen. BUCKNER has resigned his commission. The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering terribly for money.

It is reported that Gen. BUCKNER's children are running about there barefooted. Gen. HARDEE, second in command, couldn't pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the rebel lines as the only means he had of liquidating her demand.

There are no further particulars from Gen. THOMAS' command. All quiet below.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Capt. WILLARD, of the Chicago Light Artillery, arrived to-day from Calloway, six miles from Fort Henry. He reports that place garrisoned by 6,000 or 7,000 rebels, with several heavy guns.

The whole of Gen. SMITH's command started across the country for Paducah, this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Successful Reconnoissance from Lexington—Capture of a Number of Rebel Desperadoes, &c.

SEDALIA, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 23.

Two companies of cavalry, under Maj. HALDERMAN, of the First Kansas Regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition, on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Capt. WHITNEY, JOE SHELBY, and several other notorious rebel desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Col. MULLIGAN's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes, and other articles, taken from the steamer *Sunshine* by the rebels, sometime since, all of which were turned over to the National troops at Lexington.

Col. DIETZLER, of the First Kansas, in command at Lexington, announces, by a general order, that rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon our soldiers. He has, therefore, ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists who give aid and comfort to Gen. PRICE's army, whom he holds responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and says the assassination of one man of his command, in this manner, will be followed by the shooting or hanging of these wealthy rebels.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Boston for the general service, arrived here on Wednesday, and were transferred to the principal dépôt, Governor's Island. This is the first batch of recruits sent from Boston during the present year.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment was drilled for some time yesterday afternoon, on the west slope of Governor's Island. Their evolutions appeared to be highly satisfactory.

The United States gunboat *Owasco* was put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the following list of officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, John GUEST; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Chester Hasfield; Acting Masters, D. P. Heath and H. Babcock; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Leavitt; Assistant Paymaster, R. Beardsley; Second Assistant Engineer, William K. Purse; Third Assistants, J. A. Scott, C. H. Greenleaf and D. M. Edward; Acting Master's Mates, T. A. Babb, J. Utter and J. G. Osborne.

The mortar-boats *Racer*, *Williams* and *Griffiths*, left the yard yesterday.

The frigate *Sabine* hauled down the yard, and the men were employed during the greater part of the day in getting in the necessary supply of wood, fresh beef, and other commissary stores.

The steamers *Sachem*, *Uncas* and *Currituck*, are having their coal bunkers filled up.

The gunboat *Kanawha*, having received her stores and provisions, hauled into the stream, where she will receive her powder, and sail forthwith.

There are twelve vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet now at the Yard, receiving their guns, &c. Their names are: Brig *Sea Foam*, schooners *M. Vassar, Jr., S. C. Jones, Sophronia, Para, W. Bacon, M. J. Carleton, S. Bruen, H. Lee, Arietta, Orwatta, Oliver.*

The *M. Vassar* will be commissioned to-day.

A number of rifled Parrot guns and mortars and a quantity of shell arrived at the Yard, and were turned over to the ordnance authorities.

The new gunboat *Oneida* will have steam up for 72 hours, commencing this morning, to test her engines. This will obviate the necessity of sending her on a trial trip.

The gunboat *Forbes* will be supplied with a new screw, which was received at the Yard yesterday.

THE PURCHASED FLEET.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Extreme contempt is manifested by some of the English journals, at the additions made to our navy by purchase. In the London *Times* of Jan. 4, for example, we find the following:

"As the emergency was pressing, the Federal Government at once resolved on purchasing a whole fleet of vessels from the mercantile marine. They spent on this service about a million and a half of money, and bought up apparently every floating thing at hand that would carry a gun or two. They did not even confine themselves to steamers, but snapped up old sailing brigs, barks and schooners, which they added to packet-vessels, tugs and ferry-boats, and so 'reconstructed' their navy. That navy, therefore, which six months ago consisted of about half a dozen serviceable frigates and twice as many serviceable sloops, now comprises, in addition, 35 paddle-wheel steamers, 43 screw steamers, 13 ships, 18 barks and 23 schooners, all picked up in the various Federal ports since July last."

It is rather amusing to see the selection of 75 steamers and 54 sailing vessels, out of a steam tonnage of about 775,000 tons, and a sailing tonnage of over 5,000,000 tons, described as buying up "every floating thing at hand that would carry a gun or two." This idea, however, that anything that came to hand was "snapped up," arises no doubt from the purchase of ferryboats and tugs, bought for special service in shallow water, in harbors and rivers, and upon expeditions, and of schooners bought to form a mortar flotilla, for service in shallow water. We have prepared a table showing the number of guns carried by the purchased vessels, and the age of each, so far as we can learn, excepting the flotilla of schooners, most of which are now lying out for the special service referred to. Bearing in mind the particular purposes for which an increase of our naval force was required, it will appear that the Government has provided itself with a very respectable fleet. We have taken no notice of the absurd under-statement of the number of serviceable vessels in the old navy at the breaking out of the war. The purchased vessels are as follows:

SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
Connecticut	5	1863	Wyandank	2	Ferry
De Soto	9	1859	Delaware	5	1852
Quaker City	5	1854	Underwriter	3	1854
St. Jago de Cuba	10	1861	Ellen	4	1853
Bienville	9	1860	Tasker	3	1859
Rhode Island	7	1850	Whitehall	4	1851
Keystone State	9	1853	Thomas Freeborn	1	1860
Augusta	9	1852	Jacob Bell	2	Tug
Florida	9	1851	Stepping Stones	2	Ferry
Alabama	9	1850	Satellite	2	Tug
State of Georgia	5	1851	Mercury	2	Tug
James Adger	9	1851	Shawsheen	2	Tug
Hatteras	4	1861	J. L. Lockwood	3	Tug
Commodore Perry	2	Ferry	O. M. Pettit	3	Tug
Com. Barney	2	Ferry	W. G. Putnam	3	Tug
John P. Jackson	2	Ferry	J. N. Seymour	2	Tug
Morse	2	1851	Island Belle	2	Tug
Westfield	4	—			
Clifton	5	—	36 steamers	160 guns.	

SCREW-STEAMERS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
R. R. Cuyler	8	1859	Wamsutta	3	1854
Varina	9	1861	Victoria	3	1856
South Carolina	5	1860	New-London	5	1859
Massachusetts	5	1860	Madgie	3	1856
Flambeau	2	1861	Sachem	5	1840
Flag	9	1857	Currituck	5	1840
Cambridge	5	1860	Uncas	5	1840
Mercedita	9	1861	E. B. Hale	4	—
Huntsville	3	1857	Valley City	4	1859
Montgomery	5	1858	H. Andrew	3	—
Daylight	4	1859	Ceres	1	Tug
Monticello	3	1859	Patroon	5	—
Mount Vernon	3	1856	Whitehead	2	Tug
Isaac Smith	9	1860	Rescue	1	1861
Western World	3	1856	Cohassett	2	Tug
Norwich	5	1861	H. Brinker	1	Tug
Stars and Stripes	5	1861	Resolute	1	Tug
Dawn	2	1856	Reliance	1	Tug
Penguin	3	1859	A. C. Powell	1	Tug
Albatross	3	1858	Young Rover	5	1860
R. B. Forbes	3	Iron			
Louisiana	5	1860	43 screw-steamers	175 guns.	
Potomska	5	1854			

SHIPS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
Pampero	4	1853	Shepherd Knapp	8	1856
Fearnaught	6	1859	Kittattinny	3	—
National Guard	4	1857	Courier	2	1855
Nightingale	4	1851	Charles Phelps	1coal vsl.	
Morning Light	8	1853	Roman	1coal vsl.	
Ino	8	1851	W. Badger	1coal vsl.	
Onward	2	1852			
			13 ships	52 guns.	

BARKS.

	Guns.	Built.		Guns.	Built.
J. C. Kuhn	4	1859	Kingfisher	4	1856
Gemsbok	6	1857	J. C. Chambers	2	—
Pursuit	6	1857	Gem of the Sea	4	1853
W. G. Anderson	6	1859	Midnight	4	1857
Ethan Allen	6	1859	Amanda	6	1856
Arthur	6	1855	A. Houghton	2	—
Braziliera	6	1856	Fernandina	6	1858
J. L. Davis	2	1857	Restless	4	1859
Roebuck	4	1856	H. Beale	4	1856
			18 barks	78 guns.	

There are also 25 schooners with 50 guns, and 2 brigs with 4 guns, most of which belong to the "mortar fleet," now fitting out for special service.

The London *Times*, however, omits one very important addition, in its statement of what our navy "now comprises." We mean the fleet of steam vessels which the Government began to build at the breaking out of the war. The fleet consists of 14 screw sloops, of the class of the *Wachusett* and *Housatonic*, each 1,200 tons, and carrying 7 heavy guns; 23 screw gunboats of the class of the *Sagamore* and *Huron*, each of 500 tons and carrying 4 heavy guns; 12 light draft paddle steamers of 700 tons each, and carrying 4 guns; and three iron-clad steamers of 6, 12 and 18 guns each. Some of these vessels of every class except the last, are now in service, as the *Tuscarora* screw sloop, 7; the *Sagamore* screw, 4; and the *Octorora*, side-wheel, 4; three of them, the *Unadilla*, *Ottawa* and *Pembina*, having had a part in the capture of Port Royal.

TROOPS FOR GEN. LANE.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Ninth German Regiment, commanded by Col. SOLOMON, who so greatly distinguished himself under Gen. SIGEL, at Springfield, left to-day for Fort Leavenworth, well armed and equipped.

INSPECTION OF COL. DOUBLEDAY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Wednesday the Heavy Artillery regiment, stationed at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, was inspected. The regiment numbers about 600 men. Col. DOUBLEDAY, the commander, is brother to Brigadier-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, who distinguished himself at the bombardment of Fort Sumter

IMPORTANT FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Atlantic.

A Large Quantity of Cotton on Freight.

Improved Condition of Affairs at Beaufort.

Interesting Incidents Following the Battle at Port Royal Ferry.

The Second Stone Fleet Gone to Charleston.

MAFFIT'S CHANNEL CLOSED.

Industry and Good Conduct of the Negroes.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal on Jan. 20, arrived at this port this morning. She brings 1,525 bales of cotton unginned, 63 bales ginned, one piano-forte and one billiard table, consigned to Collector BARNEY. Among her passengers we notice Col. W. H. REYNOLDS, Government Agent at Port Royal; Col. WELSH, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Major WATSON, of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers, who was severely, and it was at first feared fatally wounded in the battle at Port Royal Ferry on Jan. 1. DAVID L. SANBORN, of Company H, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, died on board the *Atlantic*, of consumption, on her voyage from Port Royal.

The second stone fleet, consisting of fourteen vessels, left Port Royal on the morning of the 20th inst., for their destination off Charleston. They are to be sunk in the entrance of Maffit's Channel, the passage through which the steamer *Isabel* recently went into Charleston, after eluding the vigilance of the steam-frigate *Mohican*, which was then blockading off that point. Mr. GEO. H. PRADBURY, of the Navy, who sank the first fleet successfully, has the exclusive direction of this squadron, and when he shall have got all the vessels into position, there will be no more complaints of an "ineffectual blockade," at least off Charleston.

The "first shad of the season" was caught at Port Royal a few days ago by JOSEPH MORRIS.

Purser FORSHAW, to whom we are indebted for favors, reports that the following vessels were in the harbor when the *Atlantic* sailed:

Steamers: *Baltic*, Comstock; *Catawba*, Baker; *Marion*, Phillips; *Star of the South*, Conner; *Pompero*, Vogle; *Empire City*, Baxter; ship *Zenas Coffin*, Riddle; ship *Golden Eagle*, Swift; *Ocean Express*, Willis; barks *J. A. Bishop*, *Magnolia*, Stanley, *Coast-King*, Swan, *Texas*, Ayres, *Young Rover*, Lodge; brigs *Bell of the Bay*, Dan Malony, naval stores: *J. C. Elliot*, *Empire*; schooners *Mary Finlay*, *N. E. Marvin*, *J. T. Williams*, *J. J. Bell*, *Chas. McNeil*, *Yankee Blade*, *Fanny Keating*, *Presto Americus*, *Alexander Lowery*, *R. J. Mercer*, *A Ranger*, *E. C. Knight*, *Pacific*, *Straw*, *Virginia*, *Price*, *Ann S. Stull*, *B. Peck*, *J. W. Eldridge*, *R. H. Shannon*, *Black Bird*, *Ann Loverett*, *D. B. Warner*, *E. L. Williams*, *United States*, *Princess*, *P. Boggs*, *Lewis*, *L. Davis*, *Joan Guyant*, *F. P. Simpson*, *Bellona*.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AFFAIR OF JAN. 1—EXPERIENCES OF A FLAG OF TRUCE—THE LAST MOMENTS OF VALLANDIGHAM—A DISCUSSION WITH THE REBELS—CONVALESCENCE OF MAJ. WATSON—A PANIC AT CHARLESTON.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

The facility with which the steam transports have been unloaded, since the authorities chose to avail themselves of the accommodations at the Beaufort wharves, has had the effect of clearing Port Royal of the idle vessels which were so long eyesores to people of economical tendencies. With the almost simultaneous departure of these steamships has come a curtailment of our postal facilities, and the novel experience has been afforded us—unwelcome visitors to the Palmetto State—of an interval of ten days between the dispatch of one mail and the making up of another. As far as I am concerned, however, the circumstance gives little inconvenience, as the events of that time, though in many respects important, are mainly not of a character to make public now. Everything indicates stirring matters soon, and a chance, with apparent certainty of success, for Gen. SHERMAN's command to relieve itself of the stigma of *inaction* which I sincerely think has been cast upon it most unjustly.

I have been passing a few days pleasantly at Beaufort, and find that all the interest attaching to the affair of the 1st inst. at Port Royal Ferry, was not exhausted with the recital of the dislodgment and rout of the "chivalry."

We have since had communication with the rebels under a flag of truce, for the purpose of exchanging the remains of VALLANDIGHAM, the wounded man who was abandoned by his comrades when they fled from the fortification, for those of Corporal J. Q. ADAMS, of Company A, Michigan Eighth Regiment, who was captured by the enemy after he had fallen mortally wounded in front of the battery concealed in the woods.

For the facts of the following narrative, respecting VALLANDIGHAM's death and the interview with the enemy, I am indebted to Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, Surgeon of STEVENS' Brigade, who was bearer of the flag of truce.

It was late on the night of the 1st, and the doctor, with a few volunteers, went out upon the causeway to bury three dead bodies which had been shockingly mangled by a shell from one of the gunboats. They had nearly finished this humane work, when a cry of distress reached them from the cornfield at the side of the road. Going to the place, they saw VALLANDIGHAM lying upon his back, greatly exhausted, with a shattered gun a few feet distant from him. He told his name, and said that he had been among the first injured. Knowing how needful a draught of water must be to one in his condition, the doctor bade one of his men give him a drink from his canteen. But VALLANDIGHAM, tortured by thirst as he was,

morning, had him taken across the ferry to the headquarters of the Highlanders, and endeavored to assure him of our good intentions toward him. It was evident, from the terrible character of the wound, that the poor fellow could not be saved, and the Doctor informed him of the fact. He replied that he knew he must die, and soon afterwards becoming satisfied that there was no intention to injure him, consented to drink the stimulants which were offered him. Before he died he expressed surprise at the kind treatment he had received, and seemed to be very grateful. He admitted having labored under a great mistake with regard to us. The leading men of the South had carefully inculcated into the minds of the troops an idea that the North carried on the war for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South—to confiscate their houses and lands and free their slaves. He had believed this, and thousands of others gave it credence; and if it were not true—if the restoration of the Union were all that the North sought, then there was a *great mistake* somewhere. He emphasized the words "great mistake," and seemed to realize fully the wicked deception which had been practiced upon him. In the course of the conversation he said that drafting had been resorted to in order to fill the ranks of the army, and drafted men received no pay. To avoid such a chance, many more enlisted voluntarily than otherwise would be the case.

VALLANDIGHAM died on the evening of the 2d, and a few days afterward Gen. STEVENS learned through a deserter of the death of Corporal ADAMS, whose brutal treatment in the hands of the enemy afforded a marked contrast to that which we had extended to VALLANDIGHAM. The poor fellow, suffering untold torments from a bullet-wound, was laid upon a gun-carriage, and carried in that position, without a halt, to McPhersonville, a distance of 21 miles from the ferry, whither, in their panic, the main body of the rebels retreated. Pa tial corroboration of this tale of inhumanity was given by Private ARMSTRONG, also of the Eighth Michigan, (since dead of injuries received in the skirmish,) who, from a place where he lay concealed, saw the wretches throw ADAMS roughly upon the carriage and carry him away, after they had abused him and threatened to shoot him. The General was informed also that every effort was made to obtain from ADAMS what he knew respecting our forces and the plans of our commanders, but he could not be prevailed upon to reveal anything, remarking invariably to his persecutors, "Gentlemen, you can't expect me to answer questions of that sort."

The officers and men of the Eighth Michigan were desirous of recovering the body of this heroic soldier, and to gratify them the flag of truce was sent, with the proposition to exchange the remains for those of VALLANDIGHAM. One cannot fail to be impressed, on reading the conversation which occurred between Dr. KEMBLE and the rebel officers, with the braggart character of the "chivalry," who could not permit even the bearer of a flag of truce to come among them without insulting him. It may not have been altogether excusable, under the circumstances, for Dr. KEMBLE to have replied in the same spirit; but, however that may be, he undoubtedly had the best of the argument.

He crossed over the Port Royal ferry about noon on the 8th, having with him only one man, who carried the flag. Advancing along the causeway a short distance beyond the destroyed fortification, he was met by four horsemen, who came from behind a clump of trees and demanded to know the object of his visit. Giving them his name and rank, he was told that he had the honor of speaking to Col. ELLIOTT, Lieut.-Col. MOORE, and an Aide-de-camp of Brig.-Gen. DONELSON, the fourth man being the Colonel's orderly. The party fairly dazzled the doctor's eyes with the brightness of their uniforms, and the show of magnificence which invested them. They were splendidly mounted, and each carried a carbine except Col. ELLIOTT, who wore pistols. After a chilling interchange of civilities, the Doctor said that he had brought a communication from Gen. STEVENS to the commander of the Confederate forces, respecting the exchange of VALLANDIGHAM's body for that of ADAMS. Col. ELLIOTT replied that he could not permit Dr. KEMBLE to present the communication, personally, to Gen. DONELSON, and took it, promising to deliver it himself, leaving Lieut.-Col. MOORE and the Aide-de-camp to entertain him until his return.

MOORE, with a manner of offensive haughtiness, wanted to know how the Doctor as a man, brought up in a Christian community, could reconcile it to his conscience to leave his home and family, to invade South CAROLINA, and drive him from his home. Dr. KEMBLE answered that such was not the intention of the Union forces. If he, (MOORE,) as a citizen of Beaufort, had remained there, neither himself, his family, nor his property would have been molested. All his rights would have been respected. We had come here, not for the purpose of exterminating the Southern people, but to bring them back to their allegiance.

"How, then," said MOORE, "is it that our houses in Beaufort have been broken open and pillaged, and our furniture destroyed, if you did not come here to do it?"

The Doctor told him that it was unjust to blame *us* for the conduct of their own negroes. They alone had been guilty of this mischief. Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, found them holding a high carnival of plunder two days after the fight at Hilton Head, and when we entered Beaufort, to occupy it, we found it a sacked town.

MOORE was not inclined to credit this statement, and he instanced the case of a man named CHAPLIN, whom he represented as being the only man in Beaufort loyal to the Union. He said that CHAPLIN was disposed to remain when the town was evacuated, but the conduct of the officers and men so disgusted him that he left. The Doctor assured him that he was in error, as no such person as CHAPLIN had been heard of in Beaufort. The only man who had remained there was ALLEN, a storekeeper, who had declared himself a loyal citizen, and was then prosecuting his business protected by the military authority.

MOORE then spoke of the affair of the 1st, at the ferry, and had the effrontery to inquire why we had not given them an open field fight. They would then have shown us how easy it was for the Southerners to whip double their force of Yankees, and he hoped we would dare to advance upon them at Gardiner's Corners. "There was a splendid battle-field—a cotton-field and a corn-field—a most delightful place for fighting—hundreds of acres, not cut up by streams and woods. Show yourselves there once, and see how quickly you would be gobbled up."

Dr. KEMBLE reminded the chivalric Colonel, in reply to all this nonsense, that we had given them every opportunity to meet us as he desired. We had started with a small force from a point opposite the brick-yard, marched through fields, exposed on every point to an attack, but, instead of showing themselves, they opened upon us from a masked battery.

MOORE said that was all true, but it would have been folly to have brought their men out into the open space between the woods and the river, for it would have been impossible to have stood the fire of the gunboats. He then inquired why so much cotton had been burned, and why the buildings at the ferry had been destroyed. In relation to the first matter the doctor told him that he could probably answer the question better himself, when he remembered that no cotton had been burned by the Union forces; and as regarded the buildings, it was deemed a military necessity to demolish them, to prevent the use of them again as barracks.

The conversation then turned to the objects of the war, and MOORE argued that the Union could never be restored. He had been longing and looking for its dismemberment for the past twenty years, and so had all the thinking men of the South.

When Col. ELLIOTT returned, he also entered into conversation with Dr. KEMBLE. One of his first questions was with reference to the recent dash at the ferry. He could not understand why we did not follow them on their retreat. His manner was taunting as he spoke of what would have been done had we followed them to Gardiner's Corners. Dr. KEMBLE explained that we had merely come over, in compliance with a pleasant social custom of the North, to pay a New-Year's call, destroy their fortification, capture what guns we could, and return. "Had we been disposed to follow you," he added, "we could not have done so, for experience has taught us that the Southern soldiers are good runners, and our men were somewhat fatigued with their march, and could scarcely have hoped to overtake you." This line of conversation was further indulged in, and then Col. ELLIOTT handed the Doctor an open note from Gen. DONELSON to Gen. STEVENS, stating that the proposed exchange of bodies could not be made until after a consultation with Gen. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, appointing 12 o'clock the next day as the hour for the doctor to renew his visit, and hear the answer to the application.

Supposing that there would be no difficulty in effecting the exchange, particularly as VALLANDIGHAM held the rank of Captain in the rebel army, and ADAMS' position was many grades lower, that night the body of VALLANDIGHAM was disinterred and brought to the ferry, ready to deliver when ADAMS' should be produced. But the event did not bear out the supposition. The rebels made an excuse which does not speak well for their desire to oblige, and the exchange was not effected.

On crossing over on the 9th, Dr. KEMBLE passed along beyond the fort, up to the edge of the woods, before he encountered the rebel pickets. There was then no sign of the party whom he expected to meet. Informing the officer of the object of his visit, he requested permission to go on; but was refused, and had to content himself with sitting down until the bearer of the answer should arrive. He was detained nearly half an hour, which afforded him an opportunity of talking with the rebel soldiers, who entered freely into conversation with him. They were a portion of DONELSON'S Brigade of five Tennessee regiments, with which the rebels had been reinforced since the affair at the Ferry.

There were twelve privates and two officers, and every man of them betrayed the same ignorance with regard to the object of the war as has been shown by all the rebel soldiers who have come into our hands. Their presses and their public men have taken every means to make them believe that we are ruthless barbarians, who poison a wounded foe, and whose battle-cry is "beauty and booty," and that alone. The Doctor disabused their minds of these errors, and is confident that his words will have a good effect.

While still conversing with these soldiers the Doctor saw twenty-five or thirty horsemen coming down the road, who proved to be Gen. DONELSON and his Staff. Observing his flag they halted, and two of them rode up to where he stood. After ascertaining who he was they introduced themselves as Major MARTIN and Dr. ELY, of one of the Tennessee regiments, and said that Gen. DONELSON desired, with his compliments, that the conference should be held lower down the causeway, where the meeting had occurred on the previous occasion. As they walked toward the place a conversation was kept up, rather of an argumentative character, and at the fortification they halted to continue their argument at their leisure. Soon they were interrupted by an aid-de-camp, who stated that Gen. DONELSON must insist upon the point that the conference should take place where it was held before. The Doctor apologised for any unintentional disrespect he had shown, and going to the place indicated, Major MARTIN put into his hands a communication for Gen. STEVENS, to the effect that the body of ADAMS had been buried at a place twenty miles distant, and the result of a consultation of surgeons was an opinion that it was too much decomposed to be transported to the ferry. Under these circumstances, VALLANDIGHAM's body was not returned to them—for both men died on the same day—and it was scarcely fair to suppose that what we accomplished with VALLANDIGHAM's remains, might not have been done with those of ADAMS', if the rebels had chosen to be accommodating. In the course of his interview, the Doctor heard enough to satisfy him that the loss of the rebels on the 1st must have been very great—probably not less than 100. Much surprise was expressed by them at hearing that only three were killed on our side.

I am glad to inform you of the convalescence of Major WATSON, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment. On the day after the fight no hopes of saving his life were entertained, and I mentioned him as supposed to be mortally wounded. A strong constitution enabled him to rally from the exhausted condition to which his injury had brought him, and he now is rapidly gaining strength.

Negroes who straggle into Beaufort from the mainland inform us how terribly frightened the rebels are in anticipation of our advance to Charleston and Savannah. At least twenty-five of these colored refugees came in on the 8th. Three of them were direct from Charleston. They stated that they were the chattels of Capt. TRESCOTT, who is attached to Gen. RIPLEY's Staff.

Charleston was thrown into a panic after the Port Royal Ferry affair, and the people were packing up their household goods to remove to places deemed more secure. Hundreds of families had left the city, and others were about to go. Judging from the usual correctness of the information received from the colored people, I think there can be no reason to doubt the truth of this.

A few days since three negroes came to Beaufort from Pocataligo. Two of them had muskets and the fingers of the other were bound up, as they had been severely wounded. They told Gen. STEVENS that in attempting to escape they had encountered two rebel pickets who endeavored to stop them; but they fought for their liberty, killed both the soldiers, and brought away the guns. The man whose fingers were injured said that one of the soldiers had bitten them in the course of the struggle.

The Rev. Dr. PECK, of Boston, formerly Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, has been here about a month, and has taken charge of the Baptist Church at Beaufort, now consisting entirely of colored people. The church is probably the largest in the United States. Its books contain the names of over 3,500 colored members, residing in Beaufort and the adjacent islands. Dr. PECK has instituted a series of meetings, and is engaged in a regular course of ministerial labor among them. The colored people flock to hear him, and welcome him with gladness.

THE POST-OFFICE AND EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS—COTTON GATHERING—WILLINGNESS OF THE CONTRABANDS TO LABOR—THEIR CONDITION AND PROCLIVITIES—THE BALTIC ASHORE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

The *Atlantic* leaves to-morrow for New-York and not the least interesting portion of her cargo will be about *thirty-five thousand* letters which have accumulated at our Post-office since the departure of the last mail, nearly two weeks ago. These letters come from the naval vessels, the transports, and the camps at Hilton Head, Beaufort, Tibee, Otter Island and the other military posts, affording sufficient proof that amidst the cares, the discomforts, and the demoralizing influences which surround as, we are not unmindful of "home, sweet home."

How Mr. SEARS, the Postmaster, manages to accomplish so much work with the limited means at his command, amazes me. The Post-office building is scarcely large enough for the business of the slowest of villages; and yet, during the past week, four large mails have been received and distributed with such satisfactory promptness as to merit the highest commendation. We are very much annoyed at failing to get letters which there can be no reasonable doubt have been mailed for us at the New-York Post-office. For instance, I received letters dated on the 2d inst., which tell me of many others sent before, that have not yet come to hand. Complaint is general on this point, and therefore I am warranted in calling attention to it. There have come here already more than two thousand mis-sent letters—some of them intended for Australia, Ireland, and other distant places—and, of course, it is probable that ours have gone equally as far from their destination. The New-York Postmaster should feel disgraced at this carelessness, and place competent clerks in the positions which are now so unworthily filled.

The way in which the business of Adams' Express is conducted, also gives the greatest dissatisfaction, and that word is the mildest which can be used.

The Express Company have the exclusive right of forwarding all the packages of clothing, stores and other articles which the officers and soldiers need, and it cannot be an unprofitable monopoly. Yet incompetency and the spirit of unaccommodation prevail. The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived on Tuesday last from Fortress Monroe, bringing an immense quantity of express matter—the accumulation of *six weeks*. The way bill of this freight was not exhibited at the office of the Company on shore, until four days after the vessel's arrival, and then it was necessary for every person expecting a package, to read through the hundreds of names it contained before he could ascertain if anything had come for him, causing an aggravating delay which could have been avoided by simply having the list arranged in alphabetical order. As far as I have ascertained, none of this property has yet been delivered, and as some of it is of a perishable nature there will be no end to the inconvenience which results from such gross mismanagement. There may have been some excuse for a part of this general remissness when the Express Company commenced its operations four weeks ago; as I believe they undertook their work relying solely upon the Government to furnish them with steamboats, horses, houses, and everything else necessary to the thorough transaction of their business. But since they have learned that Uncle Sam does not choose to expend his means for the advantage of a private corporation, there has been ample time to have procured all that is required to render the express a useful institution to its customers.

The *Atlantic* carries with her about fifty bales of ginned cotton and 300,000 pounds of unginned—making the aggregate value of the staple which has thus far been sent North at least $250,000. The quantity remaining here is worth not less than $1,000,000, and hereafter you may expect to receive the rest of the crop more expeditiously than has hitherto been the case. When Col. REYNOLDS, the Government agent, having charge of the collection of the cotton and other property confiscated from the rebels, arrived here, three weeks since, he found many difficulties in the way of speedily performing his work. Not the least obstacle to overcome was obtaining means of transportation. Everything in the way of horses, mules and carts had been carried away from the plantations and made use of in the Quartermaster's department. To replace these was a measure requiring much delay, and then the negroes had to be found and organized into gangs for working. To their credit I can say, without qualification, that they labor willingly and satisfactorily—far better than any reasonable man could have supposed, when the fact of their having just been released from the driver's lash is taken into consideration. There are as many as 3,000 of them—women as well as men—now employed under Col. REYNOLDS in picking cotton, bagging it, and carrying it from the plantations to the boats which bring it to Hilton Head. The plan has been adopted of paying them according to the amount of work which they perform, and it operates well. A healthy emulation is excited, which proves far more effectual in making them industrious than the dread of a hundred lashes, and every good man must feel encouraged at the evidence which this single fact affords that even South Carolina negroes of this generation are not so brutalized as to be beyond reclamation. For myself, I cannot believe, after what I have seen of these despised creatures, that they have sunk so low in the scale of humanity that it would be impossible to elevate them by appealing to their moral sense, notwithstanding the cheap cant and increasing whines respecting their ignorance, laziness and worthlessness.

I am glad that Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, feeling the magnitude of the question respecting the treatment of these slaves, whom the war has thrown upon the protection of the Government, has at last sent here to inquire into their condition. Mr. EDWARD C. PIERCE, of Boston, came down on the *Baltic*, commissioned, as I understand it, to look after their interests. He is a gentleman of enlarged views, much experience of the negro character, and possesses an earnest, philanthropic desire to devise some plan which shall meet the requirements of their case. From a short conversation with him, I was impressed with the idea that he brings to his work the right spirit, and I hope that his investigations will result in giving the Government a basis upon which to erect a sound policy. There are now about 8,000 negroes upon the islands which are held by our forces, and not more than one-seventh of this number are supported and gain a livelihood in the camps. The remainder prefer living upon the plantations where they exist as best they may. When we first came here the larger portions of the corn and potato crops were taken possession of by regimental foraging parties, and the negroes were thereby deprived of this means of subsistence. Soon, if they remain where they are, hunger will compel them to apply at the camps for supplies, as it is not probable that they will go back to their fugitive masters for relief. Therefore it is that the urgency of the case demands a plan on the part of the Government for their employment and subsistence. Why not use them in cultivating cotton? Already the season has come for preparing the fields for the planting of the seed in March and April, and as I have already stated, under proper direction, there can be no question respecting their readiness to work. To my mind this project seems worthy of a trial.

Col. REYNOLDS pays those whom he employs on an average of 50 cents each per day, or its equivalent in clothing or provisions, leaving the choice optional. Few take the cash, preferring the clothing and provisions, of which they are in immediate need. Gradually matters are becoming systematized in Col. REYNOLDS' department, and the work of preparing the cotton for market will be advantageously carried on. Six gins are now working on this island, three on Port Royal Island, three on St. Helena, and ten others are in process of repair, and will be soon in running order. A prime necessity to the success and economy of these cotton operations is two large flat-bottomed steamers, drawing not more than 14 or 18 inches water, which could pass into the shallowest creeks, and receive the cotton for transhipment to the larger vessels. With them the work could be accomplished in one-tenth of the time which is now consumed.

A portion of the cavalry force which Gen. SHERMAN very much needed, arrived during the past week. Massachusetts has done honor to herself in sending out so noble a body of men. There is certainly a smack of poetic justice in permitting these sons of the old Bay State to come here where they may possibly find an opportunity to measure swords with their life-long calumniators of Palmettodom. But after the recent instances that the Carolinians have shown of their fleetness of foot, it seems vain to hope that the Massachusetts troopers will find them "foemen worthy of their steel."

The *Baltic*, which brought down part of this cavalry force, ran ashore on the bar the afternoon of her arrival, and thumped and strained there nearly twelve hours. It blew a strong gale that night, and had the bottom been anything but quicksand, the vessel must have been destroyed. To lighten her it was necessary to throw overboard a number of army wagons and quantities of hay and provisions, the aggregate value of which was estimated at $20,000. Capt. COMSTOCK, I am told, was hailed as he approached the bar by a boat from the U. S. steam frigate *Susquehannah*, and directed to follow the steamship *Cahawba*, which, with a pilot on board, was a short distance in advance, making her way up to the anchorage. He was assured that he could carry twenty-three feet of water over the bar, which was more than his vessel required. Relying upon this statement, he steamed ahead, but had not moved far before the ship struck. The steamer *Potomac*, employed as a pilot-boat, then came down and sent Mr. BROWN, one of the harbor pilots, on board. Before leaving the *Potomac*, Mr. BROWN arranged with her Captain that, if his services should be wanted, a certain signal would be made. The Captain agreed to come if this flag were displayed. After reaching the *Baltic*, it soon was apparent to the pilot that the vessel could only be relieved by the aid of a tug. He therefore hoisted the preconcerted signal. The Captain of the *Potomac* was then reminded of his promise—piloting the *Susquehannah* up by another channel. A flag of distress was set by the *Baltic*, and although it must have been seen, neither the *Potomac* nor the *Susquehannah* chose to notice it. The tide was then rising, and the *Baltic* in a few hours floated off the shoal; but, being a large vessel, she did not have space enough in the channel to turn herself, and again drifted on the bar, striking more heavily than before, when it became necessary, in order to prevent the immense strain upon the vessel's upper works, which she could not have long sustained, to throw overboard the cargo. Had the Captain of the *Potomac* been faithful to his promise, the mischief might have been avoided.

The Hospital building, of which I wrote several weeks ago, approaches completion. The order to get the material was taken to New-York by the *Atlantic* on her last trip, and during the time that she remained in port every plank, beam and joist, to be used in its construction, was prepared and fitted together. To Mr. ROBERT MCCLELLAN, of Fifteenth-street, belongs the credit of this piece of mechanical enterprise. He is now there superintending the putting together of the structure. A salubrious site has been chosen, and in a week or two our sick soldiers will be provided with proper accommodations. The building will form a hollow square of 325 feet in length from angle to angle. The main floor will be elevated three feet above the ground, and the height of the ceiling will be fifteen feet. Spacious corridors will be attached to the main building for the purpose of affording exercise and recreation to the convalescing patients. It is intended to accommodate 300 persons comfortably, allowing 10 square feet to each person; but in case of emergency double that number could be provided for. The hospital promises to combine commodiousness and architectural beauty, and reflects credit both upon its designer and constructor. Of its necessity to our troops there never can have been a question, at least to those conversant with matters at this place.

The gunboat *Pocahontas* came here last week from her blockading station off the mouth of the Stono River, near Charleston. The day before leaving she picked up four rebel soldiers, who had become disgusted with the service, and upon the pretence of going out into the river to fish, took a boat and made for the *Pocahontas*. They were detected and pursued before they had got far from the shore, but luckily the chase attracted the notice of those on board the *Pocahontas*, who frightened the pursuing party off by threatening them with a shell. Straws tell whence the wind blows, and if the stories told by these runaways and by half a dozen others who have lately sought our protection, are to be believed, there must be a great deal of dissatisfaction and demoralization in the rebel ranks.

We have all been astonished at the Southern accounts of the affair at Port Royal Ferry on the 1st, which have been brought to us in the New-York papers. Their cause must be reduced to its last extremity when recourse is had to the most unmitigated and systematic lying in order to keep up the flagging spirits of their men. It is deplorable the madness under which these Carolinian bobadils labor should have brought them to such a depth of moral turpitude as that to which their reports indicate they must have reached.

Military vigor has been relaxed to some extent, and we are gradually infusing some of the elements of civil life into the territory over which Gen. SHERMAN holds dominion. The most important change in our affairs—judging from the joy it has brought—is that the Sutler's monopoly, to which all needy mortals aforetime had to pay unwelcome tribute, is now among the things of the past. The authorities have wisely opened the port to "free trade," restricting only the sale of liquor, and we will soon have a wholesome competition, and probably the worth of our money. Already there are two or three enterprising schooners in the harbor filled with palatable creature comforts, and I believe they will reap the golden harvest which they certainly merit. Let me caution speculators, however, not to come upon us in hordes. Our population is inclined to improvidence, and can be freely separated from its dollars, but it does not number so many thousands that that a half dozen corner grocerymen, with moderate sized stocks of goods would not glut its market.

A very beautiful regimental standard, manufactured by TIFFANY, of heavy blue silk, with the State coat-of-arms handsomely embroidered upon it, was presented with appropriate ceremonies to the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment—Col. PERRY's—on Sunday last. The gift came from the friends of the regiment in Brooklyn, and the donors spared neither pains nor expense to make it worthy of themselves and the recipients. Adjt. A. W. GOODELL, whose lady was especially instrumental in procuring the standard, had the honor of making the presentation address, and Col. PERRY, on behalf of his command, replied felicitously.

H. J. W

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC,
AT SEA, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

I unexpectedly find myself the bearer of my own dispatches from Port Royal, and have to add this letter in explanation of the abrupt conclusion of my correspondence. I feel much reluctance in being obliged to refer in this way to a personal matter, but the outrage to which I have been subjected must be my apology.

In my account of the affair at Port Royal Ferry, I said in explanation of the object of the movement, that Gen. SHERMAN was "induced to permit the attack," leaving the inference that Gen. STEVENS was entitled to whatever credit may attach to having projected and planned it. This assertion was based upon what I considered to be unquestionable authority, and I made it with a desire to be just. I am conscious that I intended no disrespect toward Gen. SHERMAN, nor in any manner to reflect upon his course. He, however, has chosen to think otherwise, and during a recent interview he charged me with having attempted, in common with the correspondents of the Press generally, to bring him into disrepute and contempt with his command. His language on this occasion was passionate and unjust, and withal so nonsensical, that, in charity, I shall not now make it public. As soon as his burst of rage had passed, I made an explanation which I thought was satisfactory, for he then assured me that what he had said did not apply to me personally, but rather to other correspondents who had chosen to write about him. I believe that it would not be difficult for me to obtain proof on this point from several gentlemen who were standing near us, and must have heard the remark.

I left Gen. SHERMAN, feeling that I had been insulted without cause, and under the impression that my intercourse with him was ended forever. But I cherished no rancorous feelings and could have continued in the discharge of my duties without coming in contact with him.

Five days after this unpleasant circumstance occurred, Major O. W. BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, the Provost-Marshal at Hilton Head, called upon me at my room, and accepted my hospitality, as he had often done before. I had been indebted to him for information not accessible from other sources, and was not disposed to care much about the conceited manner in which he was accustomed to speak of the Press. On this occasion BEARD found me writing to the TIMES, and he became at once disgustingly patronizing, volunteering advice as to what was proper and what was improper to be published. I told him, in good-natured terms, that newspaper correspondents were not entirely destitute of common sense, and must be supposed to have opinions of their own.

In the course of his conversation he mentioned Gen. SHERMAN's name in such a way that I was led to reply, in substance, that I felt a conscientious desire to perform what I conceived to be my duties; that I had never knowingly written a line for the purpose of injuring Gen. SHERMAN, or militating against the interests of his command, and that I should no more hesitate to censure than to praise where either was merited, regardless of personal consequences. BEARD replied that he did not care a straw for what the newspapers might say of him, adding that the Press was powerless to influence the public either for or against a public officer.

I could scarcely avoid expressing dissent from so very absurd a proposition. I simply replied, however, that it was not the province of a correspondent to attempt to "influence public opinion," but that praise or censure must necessarily accompany any statement of facts that could be made. I added that to candidly present facts, leaving public opinion to mould itself therefrom, had been the course I had endeavored to pursue during my employment as the TIMES Correspondent at Port Royal. This conversation was purely of a private character. No warmth of feeling was apparent on either side, and what I said was spoken under the impression that BEARD entertained the kindest sentiments toward me. I have been convinced since that he came to see me in the character of a spy, and that my conversation was repeated, probably with exaggerations and additions, to Gen. SHERMAN.

About daylight, of the morning after this interview with BEARD, I was awakened by the Lieutenant of the Provost Marshal's guard, who told me that he was ordered to take me on board of the *Atlantic*, with my baggage. I inquired the reason, and he answered that he was not informed. I then desired to communicate with my friends before leaving, but that was positively against the orders of the Lieutenant, who said that Maj. BEARD would see me before the steamer started and give me an explanation. I was immediately marched down to the wharf, almost literally "at the point of the bayonet," and taken on board the vessel. I did not see BEARD until about an hour before the steamer's departure, when I asked him in what manner I had offended. He said, "You are sent away under a general order, directing the arrest of persons who have spoken disrespectfully of the Commanding-General, in presence of soldiers." I denied having done so, and inquired who was my accuser, at which BEARD shrugged his shoulder and passed on. Subsequently, a friend laid my case before Gen. SHERMAN, and I learned that I had been arrested without his knowledge, but he refused to interfere in the matter, and thereby assumed the responsibility of his subordinate's act. *Therefore, upon the caprice of an unscrupulous man, under the inexorable usage of military law, I was forced to leave my sphere of duty without opportunity for explanation or defence.* From the character of the relations which have existed between Gen. SHERMAN and myself, he must have known that if my absence from his command were desired, nothing more would have been necessary than sending me a note to that effect.

H. J. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE AFFAIR AT THE FERRY—EFFICIENCY OF THE GUNBOATS, AND ENERGY OF THEIR CREWS AND CAPTAINS—ON WHICH SIDE THE SYMPATHY OF THE NEGROS LIES—THEIR DESIRE TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION.

PORT ROYAL, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

The affair at Port Royal Ferry demonstrated as conclusively as any previous occurrence of the war the important uses to which gunboats can be put. Five of them were conducted through the narrow creeks which penetrate this country in every direction, and in places where the channel would not allow them to be turned around, were able to do the enemy a serious damage. Getting aground seems to be to them a matter of not the slightest consequence; they ran ashore and then ran off again, at least a half a dozen times during the engagement of the 1st of January, without receiving the least injury. I have at other times been a witness of the remarkable efficiency of this arm of the service. I have accompanied expeditions into the interior, up the inlets and rivers of South Carolina, (which seem made especially for gunboats to enter,) and noticed the extreme apprehension caused by the arrival of one or two vessels drawing not a dozen feet of water. Whole villages have been deserted before a shot was fired at them; encampments of four or five hundred troops have been abandoned at the approach of a single gunboat. In fact, for three miles on each side of any river entered by these craft, the country may be considered as possessed by our troops. The enemy could hardly be driven off so effectually by a thousand men, and certainly not half so rapidly, while a military occupation so absolute could not be made by a still larger force. Indeed, although the enemy seem to entertain an unreasonable appreciation of their power, there is cause for much of the alarm they excite; by no other means can an eleven-inch gun be carried around the country at such a rate, and brought to bear upon a site hitherto unexposed. Any number of troops on the shore, unprotected by heavy artillery, is utterly at the mercy of one of these boats, a fact of which the South Carolians seem fully aware, and even their land batteries between Charleston and Savannah have invariably been deserted since the capture of Hilton Head.

The complete ease with which these vessels navigate the inland waters along this coast is admirable; some of them are so constructed that they can be propelled in either direction, and thus enter contemptible little creeks where there is not room for them to turn around. They might indeed almost as well be on land. As they can hurry up to any distance within 20 miles in an hour or two, their constant presence is not necessary; a slight indication of the enemy's coming is all that is required, and one or two of the Hessian fleet is dispatched to scatter the rebel force wherever a few feet of water can be obtained. They are joosely said to be able to go wherever a heavy dew has fallen. In the Port Royal Ferry affair they went both ways, up the Broad and the Port Royal Rivers, and through a stream known only as the Brick-yard Creek, into the Coosaw, covered the crossing and landing of our troops, and scattered their shells three and four miles away into the woods on the main-land.

The officers and crews of these gallant little ships are adventurous and plucky as can be imagined; their duties are at once exciting and agreeable. They are kept constantly employed, now dashing up the Edisto or Port Royal Rivers, now running through Skull Creek and Calibogue Sound; protecting colonies of blacks, seizing places like Tybee Island under the very guns of a casemated fort like Pulaski, driving out troops from towns like Rockville, frightening the people of Charleston, as their own journals admit, by maintaining the blockade, and, on occasions like those of the 7th of November and 1st of January, doing service of the most important character. All aboard them seem imbued with the most ardent love of their profession, and the most earnest desire to distinguish themselves; they are never behind hand, never out of place, never too tired for duty. There will probably occur opportunities near here for them to prove of quite as much importance as in any service that has hitherto been required of them. A racier, more exciting life than that they lead can hardly be imagined, heightened as the satisfaction it occasions must be by the thought that they are doing their duty in assisting to crush out the rebellion. It would be difficult to mention any department of the military or naval service of the country which has assisted more effectually in this duty than the gunboats of the expedition to Port Royal.

I am constantly hearing and seeing new instances of the anxiety of the negroes here to assist the Yankees. The other day an old fellow taken aboard one of the vessels was overheard praying vigorously that "de Lord would bress *these d—d Yankees*." Poor Sambo had never heard us designated in any other way, and gave the entire title in his prayer. They do more than pray, however. Every day or two some are asking to be allowed to fight. At Edisto, recently, the blacks have in repeated instances brought in their captive masters to our forces, and again and again individuals have asked for arms. I have had frequent assurances of such facts from officers in command of reconnoitering parties both of the army and navy. One of the former has told me that a negro under his command snatched a musket from one of the troops and fired at a flying rebel. Another said that a black man exclaimed to him, "Massa, you only give us bowie-knife and guns, and we *shot* fast enough." These may not be representative incidents; I hardly incline to think they are. But I certainly hear more such stories than a month ago.

Instances of white prisoners taking the oath of allegiance are also frequent. Indeed, nearly all the prisoners, whether in arms or not, that have been made by our forces in South Carolina, have consented to take the oath. The exceptions have been persons of consequence; the poor whites acquiesce at once. Loyal people are said, however, to have remained even on the sea islands, until within a few days of our taking possession. If the negroes can be believed, even among the important landholders of this neighborhood were some who were at least in favor of submission. One young gentleman, it is said, was absolutely forced against his will into the rebel army a day or two before the battle at Hilton Head; and several of the wealthiest proprietors of the vicinity bitterly bewailed the madness of their fellows. These cases show that unanimity of feeling against the National Government does not exist even in South Carolina.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE EXPEDITION—A RECONNOISSANCE OF THE THE TENNESSEE—DESERTERS FROM COLUMBUS—THEIR STORY—A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE REBEL POSITION AND STRENGTH.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

Since my last, the prospects of a fight have all, or nearly all evaporated—the Grand Expedition has returned, and from this point of view, the whole thing looks like an immense humbug. Gen. MCCLERNAND's column penetrated some 30 miles towards the interior in a southeasterly course from Fort Jefferson, and is now on its return without having accomplished a single thing of importance. What the object of the expedition was, is simply a matter of the crudest conjecture—its result is better known. It is a long and weary series of marches through mud, whereby nothing whatever was accomplished save that a fair percentage of the men will be put in the hospitals.

If the public is ignorant of the objects of the expedition, it is very generally believed that those who had charge of its planning and execution are no less in the dark. If it were designed to effect a reconnoissance, it could have been done in the same portions of the State, quite as well and better by one hundred dragoons. It could have been ascertained that Fort Beauregard has been deserted for the last fortnight by a good deal smaller force than one of ten thousand men. If the object were to throw a sop to that hungry cerberus—the public—a less costly one might have been given than one which involved the transportation of an immense force through bottomless sloughs, the gigantic cost of such an undertaking and the placing upon the sick-list of one-tenth of the whole force.

I rather suspect that this last explanation may be the true one. Seemingly, as if in earnest with this plan, a couple of gunboats left Cairo about the same time as the land force, went up the Ohio, and then turned their prows up the Tennessee. Some distance up they came in sight of a point of land, whose woody depths looked as if they *might* hide secession batteries. Getting within 800 yards, the gunboats opened on the woods with terrible effect, tearing off huge branches, scarring the grand old trees, digging vast and ugly cavities in the soil, and sending away, over hill and valley, the echoes of their thunders, till at Paducah and Cairo, Union ears tingled with the music, and Union hearts rejoiced in the belief that something was being done to forward the good cause.

After a vigorous and prolonged shelling, careful approaches were made, and finally a landing effected. No enemy was discovered, no dead, no wounded, no signs even that a hostile foot had ever trod the sylvan recesses, now so rudely disturbed by National thunderbolts.

This and nothing more is the complete result of the late grand naval and land expedition. The gunboats are sleeping on the bosom of the Ohio, in front of the landing here, to recruit energies exhausted in that late arduous conflict; the land forces, with many a curse, are wearily floundering through the sacred mud of Kentucky, on their return to Fort Jefferson. Reporters, mud-bespattered from sole to eyebrows, are slowly gathering in, joining hoarsely in paeans to the great spirit of thumbug, and well satisfied in their inmost souls that the race of Cagliostro is not yet extinct.

Last night four deserters reached here from Columbus, and bring with them information of the highest importance. I have conversed with all of them, and am satisfied, from a long and rigid examination, that their information is entirely reliable. They are all from New-York State, as follows:

J. GILBERT, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. J. MURRELL, New-York City.
J. GARDINER, New-York City.
CHARLES COX, Watertown, N. Y.

The last-named is the one from whom I derived the largest amount of information. He is a young man of not more than twenty-two, is a printer by trade, and was at work in Memphis when the war broke out. He and the other three were impressed into the Confederate service, and were given their choice of going into the land or naval service, or into the laboratory, in which are manufactured percussion caps, &c. He chose the land service, as did the others, and was transferred to two or three different points, which were fortified, and finally to Columbus. At the time of the battle of Belmont, Cox undertook to escape, and had succeeded in getting within seven miles of Cairo, when he was met by a straggling force of secession cavalry and captured. He was taken back to Columbus, heavily ironed, except for a short time when sick, when he was allowed to walk within certain limits.

Last Saturday a Court-martial tried his case, and condemned him to be shot at the end of eight days. Wednesday night, by aid of a blacksmith's file, conveyed to him by a sympathizing rebel comrade, he sawed off his shackles, burrowed through the floor, then under four other buildings, and, after a good deal of dodging, succeeded in passing the guards and making his way to this point. All the others were confined in the same place for mere minor offences, but, concluding not to stay, availed themselves of the opportunity and made their escape. The others are all young men, all disgusted with the rebel service, and only anxious to stand once more upon their native heath. They were destitute upon arriving here, but, through the liberality of National officers and others, are supplied in a manner that will enable them to reach home with little or no difficulty.

They agree that the present force in Columbus is about 40,000 strong, and composed as follows:

GENS. CHEATHEM AND RUSSEL'S BRIGADE.
First Tennessee regiment, Col. Preston Smith.
Second Tennessee Regiment, Col. Knox Walker.
Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment, Col. Pickett.
Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Neely.
Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Wright.
Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment.
Ninth Tennessee Regiment.

GEN. TRUDEAU'S DIVISION.
Eleventh Louisiana Regiment.
Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment.
Louisiana Battalion.

COL. (ACT

hours, holding up very warm. The rivers are already in good stage and rising rapidly. Within two days there will be a matter of ten feet "plumb water," in both the Tennessee and Cumberland above the mark of yesterday. The rise will not stop at that, and such a freshet will give good water in the Cumberland for ten days or two weeks without more rain, and for at least three weeks in the Tennessee. I sincerely hope that our Generals will have the good judgment to immediately order the ascent of those rivers by our powerful flotilla. I said, in a short letter, the other day, that I did not anticipate any important result from the movements now progressing here for ten days or two weeks; and I am of the same opinion still as to the original aim of our Generals. But a circumstance like that referred to above, may change the affair very much, and cause an acceleration of movements upon the part of the army and fleet—and, of course, some unforeseen movement on the part of the enemy may also work a change in plans.

CONFISCATION LAWS.

But in any event the attempt is to be made, at a period now not far in the future, to penetrate within the bounds of a State which has been since April last partially, and since the 8th of June wholly, under the control of the leaders of the rebellion. And, though untoward events or bad Generalship may defeat our effort, yet I am sanguine we shall succeed. And it is in view of such a happy anticipation that I desire to offer some remarks, through a journal of circulation, such as the TIMES enjoys, upon the subject of *Confiscation Laws*.

I am fearful that our National legislators are about to commit a grave error upon this point. Let us consider for a moment. Where is the necessity, and wherein the fitness of the proposed enactments? It is proper to bear in mind, in the first place, that by the laws of the United States already long in existence, all the men who have taken up arms against their country, with their voluntary aiders and abetters, are subject, on conviction, to the utmost penalty of the law. And it, upon conviction and condemnation, the culprit shall desire to ransom his life or his liberty by accepting instead the payment of a fine amounting to a confiscation of his entire estate, it would seem to be time enough to provide the necessary legislation hereafter.

But it may be urged, with reason, that too many difficulties lie in the way of the conviction of the guilty ones,—that many will escape, and cannot be brought at all to trial,—and that the number of the guilty will be too great to be reached in such a way. I admit the force of this objection; and still holding on to the cardinal principle that no citizen should be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, I admit that there will be manifest necessity (if, in the providence of God, we shall finally succeed in crushing the rebellion) for some legislation in the premises. Yet it does appear to my mind that while we already have in force laws reaching further than those we may find it necessary to pass, there can be no necessity for haste in the passage of new laws.

The laws in contemplation should apply only to the less guilty and less conspicuous class of offenders. Those senators, cabinet minister, governors of States and legislators who have had the custody of the public weal and peace committed to their keeping, under the most solemn oaths, by a confiding people, and who have willingly striven to break down the Government which has nourished and protected them and their people, and never wronged them—and thus to plunge the country into all the horrors, bloodshed, devastation and ruin of civil war—these men should not be allowed to escape the severest penalties; and those officers of the army and navy of the United States, educated at the public expense, and sworn to protect their Government against all its enemies, who deserted their country's flag, and betrayed it, in the hour of its danger—these should be dealt with in special severity. And there may be other classes of men to whom little mercy should be shown. But there is a class—there are classes—of offenders of whom I have spoken as less guilty; and for these there may be reserved the smaller punishment of confiscation, temporary or perpetual disfranchisement fines, and the like. In reference to these classes, and to the time at which the penalties affixed to their crimes should begin to run against them, I will make a remark or two.

The obligation of allegiance on the part of the citizen, and that of protection on the part of the Government, are coexistent. When one fails the other ceases. But it may be a nice question to determine precisely when a Government, in a particular case, has failed in its duty of protection; and consequently when the obligation ceases to rest upon the citizen. The Government is at all times in duty bound to *make the effort* to protect the citizen; and this effort may be prolonged for a considerable time, and at length become successful. In the meantime, I hold it to be the duty of the citizen to make the effort to continue his true allegiance to his Government, and thereby assist his Government in its effort to restore its power of protection; and the citizen should feel in duty bound to incur, if necessary, *some* amount of danger and loss in this effort, just as his Government is bound to incur danger and expense in its effort to protect the citizen. But it is hard to determine just how much and how long the citizen must strive and endure, in his duty to a Government which is only *endeavoring* to reach his protection. Manifestly, many citizens of Tennessee abandoned their allegiance to the National Government before they could justify themselves in so doing on the plea of necessity; and they thereby evinced either a want of of fealty or a want of proper courage to do their duty to their Government. And then, many of them did not stop at the mere submission to the rule of another and hostile Government, (which they made unnecessary haste to recognize,) but entered with apparent willingness into hostilities against the Government whose allegiance they had just renounced, and with zeal into the effort to subvert their old Government, and compel their unwilling fellow-citizens to submit to the new order of things. For these last but little apology can be offered.

But yet, on the other hand, and even to a certain degree in extenuation of the offence of the last-mentioned class of delinquents, the following facts and considerations must have due weight. Let it be remembered, that previous to the outbreaking of the rebellion in Tennessee and some other States, seven States of the Union had declared their independence, and were in a state of open insurrection against the Government, having organized a confederation of their own, and committed many overt acts of war upon the government of the United States. These States and the new pretension of a government had enacted various laws and ordinances at variance with their duty to the Government, and subversive of the Constitutional rights of their own citizens, as well as of the citizens of the other States. Though holding the doctrine that a *State* cannot secede or rebel, having no such power within its organization, and of course no body of men authorized by its own Constitution to exercise such power, and that, even admitting the power, it was never lawfully exercised, but that the State Governments were for the time subverted by mere usurpers; yet I speak in the language commonly used even in State papers, of "States in rebellion." Though seven States, then, had done all these things, to the grievous wrong and oppression of the citizens of the United States, both within and without their own limits, yet the Government of the United States for months made no effort to retain or restore its authority over the rebellious districts. Three or four isolated forts, to be sure, were held—but even in these cases, where it was practicable, the rebels were permitted, unmolested, to erect works under the guns of these fortifications for their reduction. And without enumerating I am justified in saying that in almost every way the Government of the United States abandoned the loyal men of the seceded States to their fate, and the rights of citizens outside those States, to open and flagrant violation, without an effort to perform the duty of protection. The Government is one, under all Administrations, and though ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not as a man responsible for the weakness and wickedness of JAMES BUCHANAN, yet the Government under Mr. LINCOLN is responsible to a great extent for the acts and precedents of the Government under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and even under Mr. LINCOLN'S own Administration, fully a month was spent in pandering to the weak and treasonable cry of peace and no coercion. Peace and no coercion never did and never could signify anything less than the abandonment of the loyal men of the seceded States to their fate—a denial to them of the protection they had a right to expect of their Government.

So, when the revolution was precipitated upon Tennessee, very many intelligent and well-disposed persons sincerely believed that the Government, either for want of power or of inclination, or both, would come short of their protection. For this reason, some sooner and some later, proceeded to make terms with the Government of the revolutionary usurpation. Without further prolonging this letter by these reflections, perhaps I have said enough to be understood. Under all the circumstances referred to, I believe it to be the duty of the Government to *first* restore its power and prestige within the bounds of a considerable district of country. When this shall have been effectually accomplished, the people should be invited and warned to come back to their allegiance to and the protection of the Government. After this there will remain no excuse for delinquency on the part of the citizen, and all who may still hold out willingly in their rebellion should be punished. But I believe, so far as the lesser classes of rebels are concerned, no degree of forbearance on the part of the Government less than this will come up to the standard of simple right, to say nothing of the dignity and wisdom of a merciful policy.

I fear that many who are urging these confiscation acts, are looking more to the means of freeing the Southern slave than anything else. I beg these men to be patient. Slavery is doomed. I am willing, however, that the slaves of all finally contumacious rebels, and of those whose acts of rebellion have been wilful and flagrant, shall be freed and colonized. It were better to colonize them, and the vacuum will be filled with hardy white laborers, whose interest will be with the white race and free labor. Free discussion and free labor thus introduced into the South, and the remnant of Slavery will disappear quite as rapidly as will be well for either master or slave.

TENNESSEEAN.

P. S.—I now learn that the division under Gen. C. F. SMITH, which went out from this place, encamped last night at Murrsy, Calloway County. This looks as if an attack upon Fort Henry was in contemplation. Vague and uncertain rumors are in circulation here about movements near Columbus; but you will obtain the news from there by telegraph. T.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 18.

At last the Mississippi, from this point to Cairo, is useless for steamboats, the channel having become gorged at Widow WATERS' homestead, and very probably at other points. As usual, when a gorge forms below here, the river rose at this port suddenly. In one hour yesterday, we believe, the rise amounted to four inches. The steamer *Continental* lies below Widow WATERS', confined in the ice, about a hundred yards from shore. She is a very valuable steamer, built for the St. Louis and New-Orleans trade, and is insured for $30,000, but it is reported by those who have seen her that she is in no immediate danger of serious injury. She had on board twenty heavy cannon, &c., which, we understand, were safely taken ashore. The *Jannery*, which left this port for Cairo on the same day as the *Continental*, was last heard from as being a short distance above Cape Girardeau. Her owner presumes she would not be long delayed there.

The ferryboats continue to run, and have done good service in removing shore ice, and it is clearly apparent that the navigation of the harbor will meet with little further interruption. It is supposed that there is a gorge above Alton. The *Tatum* was to leave last evening in order to discover if there is one below Alton.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE VICTORY—MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL AND REBEL FORCES—A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

It is reported this morning that Gens. THOMAS and SCHOEPF, with 10,000 men and two or three batteries, routed ZOLLICOFFER on the 18th, killed him and other high officers, and were in fair way of bagging pretty much all his force. The report is that ZOLLY, with 10,000, came out of his intrenchments at Mill Spring and advanced some miles north of the Cumberland to attack THOMAS, and did attack, so confident was he of whipping. He had heard THOMAS had only 4,000 or 5,000; but THOMAS, being reinforced in time by as many more, with artillery under SCHOEPF, defeated ZOLLY signally.

It is very wet and muddy, but our troops are moving as fast as they can, though it be only three to five miles a day. J. L. CRITTENDEN has moved from Calhoun to South Carrollton, twenty miles further up Green River. H. MARSHALL is said to have "fallen back" into Virginia, and to confess a loss of 50 killed, 100 wounded and 100 prisoners. Yet he lies in that over! Secessia that he whipped us, and killed 500 of us! Great victories over him and ZOLLICOFFER will, I think, be followed up, and we may look for the speedy evisceration of HINDMAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FLOYD, BUCKNER, GEO. CRITTENDEN & Co., and the extrication of our troops into West, East and Middle Tennessee. We anticipate also successful moves up the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and victories in and about Gen. GRANT'S District of Cairo. The chances are that our land and river expeditions will in the main be brilliantly and decisively successful.

An amusing sword-presentation was made on the 17th by the officers of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania to their Colonel, WM. SIRWELL. The presentation speech of Capt. GILLESPIE was: "Here we are, and here I is. This is a bully sword, and comes from bully fellows. Take it, and use it in a bully manner." Col. SIRWELL'S reply was: "Captain, that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink."

There is much sickness among our soldiers. Measles and typhoid fever prevail. The sick are well cared for. Our citizens continue to contribute liberally. The seven military hospitals in Louisville are quite full. The rebels are suffering a vast deal more than our men. Their regiments are greatly thinned. None are said to number over 700, many scarcely 500.

The latest statement is that Parson BROWNLOW has been again released, but during his confinement became sick, and is now at home, dangerously ill.

PONTIAC.

THE WIFE OF HON. JOHN PHELPS LOYAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following extract out from your paper of Dec. 11:

"The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune*, not a reliable authority in such matters, by the way, states that the wives of Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, and Hon. SAMPLE ORR, have become warm advocates of the Southern cause, since the late visit of the National forces to Springfield. They say they can't stand a party that countenances LANE and negro stealing, and have written for their husbands to return home, and they will protect them. LANE is said to have stolen most of their negroes, and otherwise desolated their farms."

That statement appearing in your paper, and not followed by a correction or denial, is calculated to do great injustice to at least one of the most loyal and heroic women in Missouri. Mrs. PHELPS (whose husband, Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, is now in command of a regiment of loyal Missouri troops) has never been an "advocate of the Southern cause," but from the first has been loyal to the Government.

I inclose extracts from the two last letters received from her, the first written from Springfield under date of Nov. 5, 1861; the last from Rolla Jan. 6, 1862. They breathe the spirit of '76:

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

I have made up my mind, let what will come, not to leave my home. I said, when the rebels first came here, they should not drive me from home. They can take my life, but here I will die, and be laid by the side of my children. I have two reasons for staying—one is pride, the other is to administer to the wounded. I have to-day had the pleasure of seeing some of those men wounded at Wilson's Creek, (whose lives, I have no doubt, were saved by my remaining at home,) here again in the ranks, ready to fight for our lives and homes. You who hear the drum and fife, and see men preparing to leave their homes for the battle-field, feel unhappy. Oh! what are our feelings when we see those brave and intelligent men, who have come here to rid us of enemies, (who would drive us from our homes, and deprive us of liberty,) wounded, and huddled into out-houses, barns, churches, &c., without even straw to lie upon, and the enemy brandishing their weapons, cursing and maltreating them in every possible way. These are scenes I have witnessed, until my heart would sink within me. Nine of these brave men I took to our house, and they are now all well. My husband and son are in the war, and they, too, may fall in a strange land; and will not kind Heaven incline some gentle hand to administer to them?

ROLLA, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

I have learned since I reached here that PRICE and the rebels from Arkansas, who have been with him in all his battles, have taken up Winter quarters at Springfield, and are occupying our home. I am now sorry I left home, and shall leave for home to-morrow—if there are men in our house they must give it up to me. * * You did right when you gave a denial to the report of my being a rebel. I am opposed to the Federal army stealing negroes or any other property—but I shall die a Union woman, as I told BEN. MCCULLOCH. You very kindly invite me to visit New-York. Nothing would afford me more pleasure, were these not "war times," but now I cannot leave Missouri. There may be a battle at Springfield, and my husband may be wounded; if he should escape, unhurt, others will not; and if I cannot engage in battle, because of my sex, I will have the honor of dressing the wounds of those who have left their homes and friends to fight for our glorious Union.

In regard to the wife of Hon. SAMPLE ORR, the Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune* may be right. Your correspondent knows nothing of the side which she takes in this contest. A. M. O.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

THE RAVAGES OF JENNISON.

A private letter received in Philadelphia, dated Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 11, says:

"Since I wrote last week nothing has occurred of any great importance, other than the ravages of JENNISON, of Kansas. I have seen several Union men who have left Warrensburg, where he was momentarily expected. He is going through that part of the State, burning and destroying all houses and other property belonging to the 'Secesh.' Wherever he goes there is a general leaving of all, both loyal and disloyal. The loyal believe that the bands of Secessionists, scattered and concealed, will also burn and destroy as soon as his back is turned. It is distressing to see women and children flocking in here daily from fear of outrage and death. Old men and women, and young children, have been turned out of doors in this severe weather. The secession families must have suffered even worse than the loyal.

JENNISON is evidently paying off old Kansas scores. He was formerly a physician there. His aged mother was shot before his eyes by the border ruffians, and his wife became mad and afterwards died in an insane asylum. When he gets hold of an old 'border ruffian' or 'jayhawker,' as they are now called, he takes his revenge. It is a discreditable kind of warfare, and I hear that Gen. HALLECK has issued an order for his arrest.

From what I heard last night, I am inclined to think that another movement on PRICE is contemplated, headed by Gen. HALLECK in person. A large force will probably move from several different directions. But I fear it will result in nothing; for unless PRICE outnumbers us tremendously, he will not stand, but, as he has done before, will retreat into Arkansas, where it would be folly to follow him. It is a most difficult thing to provide forage and subsistance for a large army, when it has to be transported one hundred and fifty miles by wagons, and through a rough country already completely oleaned out."

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention—Southern Productions in Illinois—Cotton, Sorghum and Coffee—Military Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

The Constitutional Convention of this State has been in session at Springfield, since the first Tuesday of this month. But little progress has been made, as yet. The Convention started off with the assumption of some novel powers—claiming to be the supreme authority in the State, and that they were neither bound by the existing Constitution or the acts of the Legislature. But they have moderated down somewhat, and the majority show quite a reasonable disposition in most things. Many of the representatives from "Egypt" are afflicted with the Negrophobia, of a most malignant type, and are seeking to add stringency to our already barbarous "Black Laws." An attempt will also be made to redistrict the State, both for members of Congress and the Legislature. A schedule has been presented by which seven districts of the thirteen have been carved out with Democratic majorities—thus giving to the minority the largest representation, which it always has had in this State. The indications now are that the present apportionment will not be changed, as some of the better portion of the Democratic members rebel at the proposed outrage upon popular representation. If, as is suggested, the members of the State Senate are increased from twenty-five to thirty-three, and of the Assembly from seventy-five to one hundred, a readjustment of the districts will become necessary. In reply to a resolution of the Convention, the State Treasurer reports that $4,870,000 have been expended for war purposes by the State, with some other bills to come in, which will, probably, bring the sum up to $5,000,000. The State has received from the United States Government $1,100,000, and it is expected that the balance, or a large portion of it, will be reimbursed. A great deal has, doubtless, been wasted in useless and extravagant expenditures, in providing places for personal and political friends; but in this we have the sorry consolation of believing that our State officers have not been more corrupt and wasteful than most of Uncle Sam's agents.

The recent session of the State Board of Agriculture, at Springfield, has developed new and important facts in relation to the production of articles in this State, for which we have herciofore been dependent upon more Southern latitudes. Let the war continue but another season, and we shall produce every thing but negroes that the Southern States have grown. Even these last, a Democratic organ—no, not exactly Democratic either, for the party has repudiated the suggestion—proposed to enter largely into the importation, and consequently breeding, of negroes, in this State, for the purpose of cultivating cotton. But as this paper—the Chicago *Times*—is regarded as having a little leaven of secession about it, the recommendation was scouted by the *State Register*, and other leading Douglas journals. But as to cotton, sugar, hemp, tobacco and coffee, the prospects are better. The State Agricultural Society has offered a premium of $100 for the best five acres of cotton grown in the State in 1862, 50 lbs. of which to be on exhibition at the meeting of the Executive Board in January, 1863; and $25 for best half-acre, 5 lbs. to be on exhibition. Judge DOUGHERTY, of Jonesboro', Union County, stated that he had grown 500 lbs. to the acre to be produced in his neighborhood. For the best 5 0 lbs. cotton, 25 lbs. to be on exhibition, $50; best 50 lbs., $25. Coffee is an entirely new article of production in this State. The attention of the Board was called to it by Hon. S. W. MOULTON, who stated that GEORGE R. HOFFMAN, of Edgar am County, raised two bushels of coffee last year (1861) nearly identical with Rio. He estimates that 30 00 trees can be grown to the acre, which would be equal to 1,875 lbs. The seed was sent to Mr. HOFFMAN from Australia. It does not bear the first year, but sparingly the second, and in the third reaches the maximum of production. It has every appearance of being hardy, and of being adapted to the soil of this State. It will be planted the coming season as extensively as seed can be procured.

The statements made before the Board in relation to sorghum and jouphee were highly satisfactory and encouraging. Mr. C. D. ROGERS, of Morgan County, produced 200 gallons of syrup of the finest quality to the acre. He kept an "account current," and realized a net profit of $110 to the acre. Mr. J. H. SMITH, of Adams County, submitted a minute statement of his extensive experiments in sugar-making. He proved beyond a doubt that sugar, as well as syrup, can be produced from Northern cane, without the use of chemicals. Mr. SMITH made not far from one ton of sugar the past season. He says that the farmers of his county express entire satisfaction at the munificent returns from their labor in the production of syrup and sugar. No less than 6,000 barrels—or 200,000 gallons—of good syrup were manufactured in Adams County last season. At 50 cents per gallon, this is $100,000—or about $3 to every inhabitant. The specie planted ripened in ninety days, and produced 1,200 pounds sugar and from 100 to 125 gallons syrup per acre. Mr. BELCHER, of the Chicago refinery, presented some beautiful specimens of fine white crushed sugar. Look out for an avalanche of sweets from the West next season. The premiums offered by the Society are larger than those of last year. The Society also offered a premium of $9 for the best half acre of tobacco—a measure of doubtful utility, at least. The same premium was offered for sugar beets and beet sugar, and flax or cotton. Next season will probably witness much experimenting in these various productions, and in the two most important, cotton and sugar, a largely increased cultivation. There is already an extensive demand for seed, and it is to be hoped that the upland region of rebeldom will at least be reached before planting time, that a supply of cotton seed adapted to our climate may be obtained.

There is likely to be some trouble along the line of the Kanawha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad. The farmers of Winnebago County, in this State alone, mortgaged their farms to the extent of a million of dollars, to aid in the continuation of the road. The management of the road has fallen into the hands of "sharp men," and by a hocus-pocus known to railroad men, the road has been transferred to the bondholders, and the farmers have been left out in the cold. The mortgages are about to be foreclosed, and a rebellion, and perhaps an armed resistance to the action of the law is looked for. This species of swindling has been practiced to a large extent in the West, and many a farmer has been cheated out of a life's earnings by a process similar to the one now going forward in the case of the Rockford Road.

J. H. COOK, conductor, and JAMES BROWN, engineer of the Cincinnati trains, and J. G. MATTERSON, conductor of the Hyde Park train, at the time of the recent fatal accident near this city, have been arrested on a Coroner's warrant, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to answer to a charge of criminal carelessness—or manslaughter. A second victim, C. P. S. BOGUE, has died from the effect of his wounds.

There is nothing especially new in the military line. The "Lead Mine Regiment," one thousand rank and file, fully armed with Enfield rifles, left for Cairo on Thursday. The cavalry regiment of Col. BRACKETT, full and equipped, leaves for Fort Leavenworth in a day or two. There will then be not far from four thousand men left in Camp Douglas. There is much sickness, and many deaths, owing mainly to want of proper care in the Hospital Department. Mutinies, or *emeutes*, are quite frequent, owing to the want of discipline, and to the fact that the soldiers get all the whisky they want in camp, and are allowed to come to the city with apparently little restraint. PETER MURRAY has been on trial since Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court, for the murder of JOHN O'NEIL, a fellow-soldier, belonging to the same regiment. The verdict was manslaughter, and the sentence six years in the Penitentiary.

Our pork packers are still busy. Their figures foot up full three hundred thousand, and the receipts of live and dressed hogs continue heavy, and prices rule low. Monetary matters are without material change. Exchange on New-York is ¼c.@⅜c. premium. The Indiana and Iowa State banks continuing to pay specie has much effect in regulating our money market. Gold is selling in limited quantities at 2c.@3c. premium, demand light. Receipts of flour last week, 26,180 bbls.; wheat, 156,230 bushels; corn, 148,560 bushels. Prices fluctuating. Hogs received, 31,480; beef cattle, 2,163. The whole number of vessels engaged in the commerce of the Western lakes in 1861, was 1,526; of these 76 were side-wheel steamers, 228 propellers, 98 barks, 76 brigs, and 913 schooners. There were 1 side-wheel steamer, 8 propellers, 18 barks and 32 schooners added to the fleet last season. There are now on the stocks not far from 20,000 tons. Among the new vessels to come out in the Spring are several first-class propellers of from 600 to 800 tons.

The Petition of W. C. Jewett on the Slavery Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To correct the impression from your special Washington dispatch, that the people of Colorado are responsible for the sentiments of a memorial and protest, presented to the Senate to-day, by Senator TRUMBULL, at my request, I ask its publication.

W. C. JEWETT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Memorial and Protest—To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, with the Constitutional guaranteed right, which he avails himself of in view of the critical condition of the country and necessity of individual as well as national action to preserve the Union, *hereby* protests against any Congressional action upon the question of Slavery, of a tendency to emancipate any or entire portion; the same being of a character to retard a desired peace; at variance with the sentiment of the North—having changed since the war and election of Representatives—and rights of the South in a now non-representation. *Further*, the war being to maintain the Constitution, the policy and justice of an understood course on the part of the North and South, to so amend the Constitution securing the gradual abolition thereof within thirty years, thus removing forever the otherwise only drawback to our progress and welfare as a nation.

W. C. JEWETT, of Colorado.

The Stevens Battery.

OFFICIAL NOTE OF EXPERIMENTS RECENTLY MADE.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Below is a memorandum which, I think, will be interesting to your readers at the present time, of the results of experiments made at Hoboken, for the purpose of testing various features of STEVENS' Battery, viz.: the effect of heavy ordnance on her armor; the practicability of taking up the recoil of guns by India-rubber springs within a short space, and of loading them rapidly by steam; of settling the hull of a vessel into the water, to protect it from the enemy's shot, and of returning it to its ordinary draft; and the capability of a vessel to be turned rapidly on her centre without going ahead.

On the 4th instant the following experiments were made: a 10-inch gun, procured from the Navy Department, weighing 9,883 pounds, was mounted with India-rubber buffers behind the trunions. This gun was loaded with a full service charge, 11 pounds of powder, and a solid spherical ball weighing 124 pounds, and was fired at a target exactly representing a section of the armor of the battery, and anchored in the river 220 yards from the gun. The target was composed of layers of plate iron from five-eighths to two inches thick, making 6¾ inches in all. It was 4 feet broad, 8 feet long, and set at an angle of 27½° with the horizon.

The iron was backed with two layers of locust timbers seven inches thick each. In the lower layer were imbedded wrought iron beams six inches high four feet long and two feet apart, weighing forty-six pounds to the yard.

Beneath the wood was a half-inch iron plate, making the entire thickness twenty-one and one-fourth inches. The upper and lower plates were fastened to the wood by wood-screws fifteen inches apart, and the side edges of the upper plates were battened by iron one inch thick and three inches wide, and riveted together.

This target rested on a raft, so as to have no support except at the edges; the lower part of it was 18 inches under water.

After a few experimental shots, the gun was pointed at the target, and the first shot struck it 21 inches above the water, and within nine inches of the right edge of the target. Its effect was to make an indentation and deflection, which together were one and thirteen-sixteenths inches deep in the deepest place, and which ran out to the surface or diminished to nothing in a distance of 13 inches measured on the line of fight, without cracking any of the plates. The second shot passed to the right of the target, and the third went over it. The fourth shot struck the target on its left side, 13 inches from the edge and 11 inches above the water, with the same effect as that of the first shot, except that the depression was one and three-quarters inches deep. The figure of this indentation was similar to that of the first. The recoil of the gun was 7¼ inches, and did no injury to the carriage or buffers.

This gun was loaded by steam power, the muzzle being depressed so as to bring the bore parallel with a steam cylinder situated below a platform made to represent the deck of the battery. The platform was composed of white pine planks, 2¼ inches thick, resting on pine beams 5 inches square and two feet apart from centre to centre, and caulked and pitched in the usual manner. The piston-rod of this steam cylinder was the ramrod of the gun. Upon the upper end of this ramrod was a swab, which also answered the purpose of a rammer. The cartridge and ball were attached to a *sabot*, and placed on a scoop arranged so as to lift the ball to its proper position between the rammer and the muzzle of the gun, when steam being admitted to the cylinder, the ball was forced home. The gun was then elevated and fired.

The deck above described was 3½ feet below the line of fire. Upon examination after the firing, no injury or change could be perceived in the deck or its caulkings. A Parrott rifled gun having a 6 4-10 inch bore, and weighing about 9,300 lbs., was then fired at the target with 10 lbs. of powder and an elongated shell weighing 100 lbs. Several of these shots were fired, and one struck the target 4 feet 6 inches from the water, and 6 inches from the right side, making a depression one inch deep and running out to the surface at a distance of 8 inches without doing other injury to the plates. This shot grazed the edge of the batten, upsetting the corner to a depth of half an inch. The mounting of this gun was such that temporary sights had to be used, which accounts for the inaccuracy of its aim. The experiments of settling and raising a vessel, and of turning her on her centre, were tried with the iron steamboat *Naugatuck*, which I am fitting up for the Treasury Department. She is 100 feet long by 20 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold, and is arranged with apartments at the ends and on deck for receiving the water to depress her. The water was pumped into the compartments and on deck, depressing the vessel 2 feet 10½ inches, and putting the deck six inches below the surface of the river in fifteen minutes. The water was then pumped out in eight minutes, restoring the vessel to her original draft. The vessel was turned end for end in one and one-quarter minutes, by reversing one of her two screw propellers. These experiments were repeated several times with substantially the same results.

On the 11th inst. further experiments were made in the presence of Gen. SCOTT, Gen. ANDERSON, Col. DELAFIELD, and other officers, engineers and citizens. The 10-inch gun, mounted as before described, was loaded by steam with eleven pounds of powder and a 124-pound ball, and fired four times with the same charge. The entire time occupied by the four shots being 139 consecutive seconds, and the average time being 34¾ seconds. The quickest time was 25 seconds. The average was increased by the failure of a friction primer to go off. A 225-pound elongated shot was afterwards fired with four pounds of powder, having been loaded with the same rapidity as the 124-pound shots, and the recoil being less. The raft on which the target was secured having been carried away by the ice in the river, it could not be replaced for this experiment in consequence of the running ice. The experiments with the *Naugatuck* were substantially the same as those made on the 4th inst.

I am preparing to make further experiments to test the validity of the other objections which have been raised against the battery. When these are completed, I shall take pleasure in communicating the results to you. E. A. STEVENS.

Horrible Outrage.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A DWELLING-HOUSE.

From the Burlington, Vt., Times, Jan. 18.

Last night, about 6 o'clock, the citizens of the lower part of the town were startled by a loud explosion which occurred in a two-story wood-house near the brick building owned by JAMES MORSE, located on Water-street, north of Main. On examining the premises there were evidences of a terrific explosion. The lower floor in one tenement of the house was blown up, while all the windows in the building were blown into the street, and the doors burst violently open. Of the occupants of the house, one, ANTONY LIBERTY, who was in the basement, where the explosion took place, sawing wood, was thrown upward through the floor, or a trap in it, and was horribly burned and blackened with powder. In the room above him were his sister and two children; she, together with one child, was thrown out into the street in company with the window beside which she was sitting. The other child was thrown up to the ceiling of the room with the stove and other furniture, and was found on the floor among the fragments of the stove, having a broken leg. Dr. CARPENTER was immediately called and administered all the aid to the sufferers that could be rendered. LIBERTY is dangerously burned, and it is doubtful whether he will recover.

It is not known who contrived the infernal machine. A powder-keg was found, with one head and a stave blown out of it. LIBERTY says that while he was sawing wood he saw a boy clad in blue clothes and a Canada gray cap come into the apartment in the basement and remain a few moments. After he left he saw something burning like wet powder, which was directly followed by the explosion. The "powder plot" will be thoroughly investigated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 23, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ½ y rly	87	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	93½	
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79.	89¾	
2,000	do	89¾	
2,000	do	89¾	
1,000	Va. State 6s	50	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	62¾	
17,000	Mo. State 6s	42½	
20,000	do b30	42½	
2,000	M. S. 6s, ass to H. & St. J. Railroad	19	
1,000	F. R. 4th M. B'ds.	78	
1,000	H. div. 3d M. B.	83	
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M. R.	109	
3,000	Mich. S. & N. Ia. 2d M.	66	
3,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds.	91¾	
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	45	
4,000	Tole. & W. 1st m.	79½	
4,000	Toledo & W. 2d m.	44	
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st m.	87½	
1,000	Chic. & R. I. bds.	97	
90,000	Am. Gold b30	103⅛	
8,000	do	103⅜	
40,000	do b10	103⅜	
20,000	do b30	103⅜	
31,000	do	103⅜	
11	National Bank	87	
200	Little Miami R.	85	
270	Pacific Mail	99	
100	do b30	99⅛	
200	do b30	99⅛	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾	
100	do s10	86⅝	
100	do b30	84	
50	Erie Railway	35⅝	
550	do	35⅜	
150	do b30	35⅜	
50	do b60	35¾	
100	do b15	35⅞	
250	Erie R. Pref	58	
150	do b10	58¼	
200	Harlem R. b30	13	
12	N. Ha. & Hart. R.	102	
250	Reading Railroad	59⅜	
550	Mich. Central R.	54½	
100	do b30	54⅝	
150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	25⅜	
50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stock	41	
50	do b5	41	
5	Panama Railroad	112½	
150	Gal. & Chi. R.	68¾	
100	Clev. & Toledo R.	38¼	
850	do	38	
200	do s30	38	
500	Chi. & Rk. Island R	51⅞	
27	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	21	
130	Buf. & St. Line R.	120	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	89½	
13,000	do	89¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s '71 Reg.	79½	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	80	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1868. Reg.	89½	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	90	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	63	
2,000	Illinois War Loan	78	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	79¼	
5,000	Virginia State 6s	50⅛	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	42½	
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Ha. & St. Jo. R.	49	
15,000	American Gold	103⅛	
10,000	do	103⅜	
5,000	do b30	103⅜	
5,000	do b30	103⅜	
100	Harlem Railroad	13	
27	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	99	
25	do	99⅛	
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90½	
100	Erie Railway	35⅝	
50	Erie R. Pref.	58¼	
91	Hudson Riv. R.	39	
100	Mich. Central R.	54¼	
6	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26⅜	
50	do	26⅝	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41	
100	Ill. Central R. Scrip	62¾	
100	Cleve. & Pitts R.	15½	
360	Cleve. & Tol. R.	38	
100	do b30	38¼	
100	Ch'. & Rck I. R. b10	55	
100	do	55	
500	do b60	55⅜	

THURSDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day an unusually large business was done in American Gold at 103½@103¾ ℔ cent., which rates are an advance of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on the sales of yesterday. The sales at the two sessions of the Board add up about $250,000. The market closed steady at 103½ ℔ cent. In the Federal Funded securities there was not much business. The registered Stock of 1881 sold at 89 ℔ cent. and the Coupons at 89¾ ℔ cent. The Treasury Bonds of 1864, bearing 7 30 ℔ cent. interest are quoted in the Street 97½@98 ℔ cent. The coupon 5 ℔ cents, of 1874 sold at 80 ℔ cent. In State Stocks there is very little business doing. The Railway mortgages continue to advance, and the bidding today is generally strong, without calling out any considerable supply at the advanced figures.

The Railway Share list was again firm today. The changes in price from yesterday are in the upward direction, especially on Erie Preferred, Illinois Central, Toledo, Rock Island and the Michigan Roads. In New-York Central and Erie a fair amount of speculation was manifested, the fluctuations in the former being between 83⅛@84, returning to 83⅜@¾ at the close late in the afternoon, and in Erie between

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commision.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without intelligence from the Burnside Expedition, excepting through rebel channels. By way of Fortress Monroe, we have a dispatch dated Goldsborough, N. C., 21st, which states that one hundred vessels of the expedition were in Pamlico Sound, while twenty large steamers were outside at Hatteras. The women and children were leaving Newbern, in anticipation of an attack upon that city; and it was believed that a simultaneous attack was to be made on Roanoke Island. Newbern is in Hyde County, on the Neuse River, and is a station of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

By the arrival of the steam-transport *Atlantic* at this port, we have intelligence from Port Royal to the 20th inst. The *Atlantic* brought a large consignment of sea-island cotton to Collector BARNEY—the greater portion of it unginned. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement that the second "stone-fleet," consisting of fourteen vessels, left on the morning of the 20th for Charleston harbor, with the purpose of obstructing the entrance through Maffit's Channel, by which the steamer *Isabel* recently entered, after eluding the vigilance of the blockading vessels. The sinking of the vessels was to be done under the direction of Mr. GEORGE H. BRADBURY, of the Navy, who had charge of the closing of the main channel. No event of special importance had occurred at Port Royal since the date of our previous advices. Arrangements were in progress, however, which were expected to result in movements of the greatest moment. Among the reinforcements of Gen. SHERMAN'S Command which had arrived, was a portion of the Massachusetts Cavalry. The experiment of employing the negroes in gathering the cotton and in doing other work on the islands in our possession, and paying them for their labor in money or clothing and food, has proved very successful. The *Atlantic* brought to the New-York Post Office about thirty-five thousand letters, which had accumulated at the Hilton Head Post-office in less than two weeks.

We have still additional details of the battle at Somerset; but it is evidently impossible to obtain a clear idea of the affair until we get the official reports of Gens. SCHOEPF and THOMAS. The dispatches of yesterday and to-day show that our surmise on Monday was correct, that the forces of the rebel CRITTENDEN from Cumberland Gap had made a junction with those of ZOLLICOFFER before the battle, and that the former person was in chief command. If so, the estimate of the rebel forces at 8,000 is much too small, as is certainly that of the National troops at 3,000. The bayonet charge in the battle was made by the Ninth Ohio, Twentieth Minnesota, and Fourth Kentucky. We have as yet no news from the National troops who went in pursuit of the rebels. It is possible that they have carried victory as far as Cumberland Gap itself, and our next news may be from that key-point.

Gen. SCHOEPF was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Brigadier-General—a just and timely tribute to his brilliant success at Somerset. Gen. ORD, who distinguished himself at Drainesville, was also confirmed.

That there *has been* treachery in the War Department, no one can doubt who will read the letter of our Special Correspondent on the Lower Potomac, which we publish this morning. That there *will be* any more such treachery, now that the Department has passed into new hands, and new regulations have been established, we prefer to regard an impossibility. It will be recollected that a dispatch in the TIMES announced that on the night before the *Pensacola* ran the blockade of the Potomac, the rebels shouted the National countersign across the river to our troops. Our correspondent states that this is literally true, and that such occurrences have been frequent. They have not only given the countersigns of one night, but also of the succeeding night, and have likewise boasted that, with the knowledge thus at command, they have traveled along the entire division lines, obtained all the information required, and successfully retired again across the river. The rebels were much annoyed at the successful passage of the *Pensacola*, as it proved to them more conclusively than any other circumstance that their blockade is wholly ineffective. Our correspondent estimates that they have expended at least $80,000 worth of ammunition, which they might as well have sunk in the ocean.

A rebel dispatch, received by way of Fortress Monroe, announces a large number of vessels as having passed up Broad River at Port Royal. These vessels, however, only constitute the fleet which ordinarily finds its rendezvous there, and indicates no special movement. It will be remembered that our vessels now pass up to the wharves at Beaufort to unload and take in cargoes.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th inst., we have intelligence four days later from Europe. The news is important. The English Press and people had learned of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, which was received with the greatest satisfaction. Consols immediately advanced over one per cent., and cotton also had risen. The day before the news was received in England, the London *Times* said that the surrender of these personages would be a greater blow to the Confederate than a National victory on the Potomac, and be worth millions to the National Exchequer. Almost simultaneously with the arrival in England of the news of the rendition of the rebel Commissioners, another letter of Dr. RUSSELL'S, from this country, was published, predicting that the Cabinet at Washington would refuse to surrender them. The newspapers were still arguing about the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, some *pro* and others *con*.

It is said that by this time the English Admiral's squadron in North-America numbers seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, and twenty-five corvettes, and people were wondering what he would do with it. The shipment of ammunition to the squadron continues unabated.

The pirate *Sumter*, as before announced, had burned three American merchantmen, the *Vigilant*, the *Evan Dodge*, and the *Arcade*; after which she was permitted to enter the Spanish port of Cadiz, though against the efforts of the American Consul. It was rumored that, on this account, our Consul would leave Cadiz.

The British Parliament had been summoned for the 16th proximo.

A large number of American vessels had arrived in English ports, and various casualties to some of the number are reported.

The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* had arrived at Southampton, and was supposed to be waiting for the pirate *Nashville*.

A violent earthquake had occured in Greece.

There had been a *coup d'état* in Peking, China, and Prince KUNG had again come to the surface.

The commercial news is interesting, and will be found in the summary.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army. A joint resolution from the Michigan Legislature, in favor of the exchange of prisoners, with special reference to the case of Col. WILCOX, was presented and referred. A remonstrance from the underwriters, shipowners and others of Boston, against any interference with the Coast Survey, was presented. The resolution presented by Mr. HALE, in reference to Marshal LAMON, declaring that he has been guilty of contempt of the Senate, was called up and passed. The bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was passed, after being amended so that the forcing of safeguards shall be punishable with death, and so that no new works of defence can be commenced. The bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments was passed. The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, concluded his speech advocating his expulsion, touching incidentally upon the Slavery question—emancipation, confiscation, etc. He was followed by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and the Senate subsequently went into Executive Session without a vote on Mr. BRIGHT'S case.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Post-office Committee to establish a postal money-order system. Its consideration was postponed. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill authorizing the President to appoint Lighthouse Inspectors for any of the lighthouses on the coast during and one year after the continuance of the rebellion, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. It was not considered. A bill to facilitate judicial proceedings, and better to regulate the law of prizes, was also reported from the Judiciary Committee; and a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with States for supplies furnished their troops. A bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee, was reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill, and speeches on the general subject of the rebellion were made by Messrs. ALLEY, of Massachusetts; HARRISON, of Ohio; and VAN HORN, of New-York. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, also took occasion to refer to a communication in the *Tribune*, in reference to the doings of the Contract Investigating Committee, the statements of which he denounced as false.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented for the erection of fortifications along the frontier, and in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill. The bill in reference to the Brooklyn Normal School was reported favorably, as was also the bill to prevent "shysters" from practicing in the Courts of Kings County. Among the bills introduced was one to regulate the fees of Sheriffs; one to reduce the expenses of the Insurance Department; one to regulate places of amusement in this City; one to alter the map of the City regarding Lexington-avenue, and one authorizing the construction of a railroad from Brooklyn to Newtown. The concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming its quota of the National Tax was adopted.

In the Assembly, General Orders were considered during the morning hour. The report of the Albany County District Attorney, in the Littlejohn Bribery case, was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. PRUYN, OGDEN, RICE and ALVORD, and by Speaker RAYMOND. The latter explained that the Chamber of Commerce as a body, never had anything to do with raising money, nor had any body of men as such. Property owners, however, were desirous of keeping the City Post-office on its present site. He also defended the Trustees of the Brick Church from any implication in the matter, and suggested the adoption of a plan by which proper explanations could be made by certain parties before the Legislative Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Attorney-General of this State, repeated at Hoboken, last evening, with some additions, his lecture on "The Union; its Hopes and its Fears." He favored crushing the rebellion by the most efficacious and speedy means, especially by confiscating the property of rebels.

The Councilmen held a brief meeting last evening, the principal business transacted being the adoption of new rules. A petition was presented, asking $15,000 for replenishing uniforms of the Fifth Regiment, which went to the war for three months. The Committees for the present year will be found in the proper column. Mr. BARNEY insisted on being excused from serving on any Committee, but the Board refused to excuse him by a vote of 19 to 3.

The small pox prevails to such an extent in the lower part of the county in which Wilmington, Delaware, is situated that the Mayor of the city has felt it his duty to issue a proclamation forbidding any infected persons to be brought within one mile of the city limits under a heavy penalty.

Steps have been taken by the Maine Legislature to investigate the expediency of opening a military road from Milford to Princeton. The route proposed is over a very level section of country, and the distance from Milford to the Grand Lake Stream is but forty-two miles, and at that point communication by steamboat and railroad with Calais is reached. This road would be of great importance in the event of complications with England.

The Supreme Court at Washington, says the Newark *Mercury*, have at last finally decided the important cases of MILNOR, STEVENS and others *vs.* the New-Jersey Railroad, relating to the bridge over the Passaic River at Market-street, in that city, in favor of the defendants. It is understood that the Judges entirely sustain all the points taken by the defendants, and approve of Judge GRIER'S decision below.

The decision of the Supreme Court in respect to the application of BALDWIN and JAYCOX for a *mandamus* to compel Comptroller HAWS to issue his warrant in their favor for $61,821, the same being the amount awarded to them as the damages they sustained in consequence of not getting the contract for building the gate-houses of the new reservoir, they being the lowest bidders, will be found in the law column. The matter was before Justice LEONARD, in Chambers.

The Stock Market continued firm through the sales of yesterday, closing steady late in the afternoon. The transactions in Gold were large at 103¼@103⅜. This advance has influenced Exchange on London, which rose to 114¼ ₩ cent.

The export demand for Breadstuffs, yesterday, was good, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were firmer. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported at essentially unchanged prices. Whisky was depressed and lower. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars. Teas, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request and more steady. Metals, Oils, Spices and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. The freight market was less active.

The Response from England.

The steamers from England are making long Winter voyages. The new ship *City of New-York*, of the Dale line of Liverpool, Queenstown and New-York packets, should have been here, in due course, on Tuesday last, whereas she only passed Cape Race nearly fourteen days out, yesterday morning. Our news dispatch from that point will be found on another page of this paper. It relates mainly to what was thought of the political advices carried out by the *Europa*, which left Boston on Wednesday, Dec. 25, before Mr. SEWARD'S reply to Earl RUSSELL had been written. There was much disappointment felt in England at the inclusive tenor of the news. Generally, the effect was to add to the painful suspense between peace and war. A portion of the London Press drew the most unfavorable conclusion from the delay, and the special American correspondent of the London *Times*, in his letter by the *Europa*, gave apparent license to this erroneous opinion. The mistake was not his first on the political situation of the United States, nor is it probable that it will prove to be his last. He has blundered most deplorably throughout his Washington correspondence. In the instance under notice he must have written at random, and without the slightest effort to inform himself as to the probable result of the *Trent* affair. He would have found, as late as the 23d or 24th December, no intelligent opinion to the purport that MASON and SLIDELL would certainly *not* be given up. The whole drift of newspaper and diplomatic speculation at that time in New-York and Washington was in the opposite direction,

But the suspense in England was not enduring. The Dale and Portland steamers of Saturday, Dec. 28, arrived out a few days after the *Europa*, with Mr. SEWARD'S letter, and the whole satisfactory conclusion of the demand made through Lord LYONS. As the present steamer left Queenstown next day, we have only a brief telegraphic report of the effect financially in London, where Consols rose one and a quarter per cent. and the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.; and from Liverpool, where the cotton market was greatly excited, and went up nearly a penny the pound. With the political comments of the London Press we are not yet favored.

It is quite evident that the suspense of the English people had been wrought up to an intense and fearful pitch on this subject, as the time drew near for learning the decision of the American Government—so much so as to reject, as doubtful, the preliminary opinions of the New-York Press that the captives probably would and had best be given up. Under ordinary circumstances this foreshadowing of what was soon to follow in an official shape would have quieted the nerves of the most anxious friends of peace in the Kingdom. But, as several of the London journals were determined to believe the worst of us, they insisted to the latest hour that we had a popular *mob* who would not suffer the Administration to pursue the right, even if the President and his Premier were inclined to it, and, as the American correspondent of one of them had been singularly pertinacious in iterating and reiterating this clumsy libel, we can readily account for the continued distrust and excitement on the subject.

We should hear from the steamer of the 12th inst. at Cape Race or Halifax this morning, or in the course of the day, with fuller reports of the effect of the official news from Washington. It is almost needless, therefore, to speculate upon what a few hours ought to render a certainty. The probability is that the entire English Press will neither do justice to the motives of this Government, nor altogether repress their sympathies with the Southern rebellion. A portion of it, like the London *Morning Herald*, may even improve the occasion to insist that the rebellion should be at once acknowledged by the British Government. But we apprehend that such bad manners will be the secret prompting of YANCEY and his Confederate mischief-makers in London, rather than the emanation of any true or responsible English sentiment.

LOADING HEAVY ORDNANCE BY STEAM.—An official account of some remarkable experiments, in this direction, conducted by Mr. STEVENS, at Hoboken, on the 11th inst., before Gen. SCOTT, Gen. ANDERSON, Col. DELAFIELD and other experts; and the detailed results of Mr. STEVENS' experiments on the 4th inst., already referred to in these columns, will be found in another part of this paper. A ten-inch navy gun was tilted into line with the steam-loading cylinder, swabbed, loaded with a 124-pound ball and 11 pounds of powder, aimed, pricked, primed and fired four times in 139 consecutive seconds, the shortest time occupied by one series of these operations, being twenty-five seconds. A 225-pound elongated shot was afterward loaded with equal celerity; and it is, therefore, evident that projectiles of any weight and size can be rammed home by steam, as fast as that subtle artillerist can lay hands on them, just as the hundred-inch piston of the ocean steamer can safely travel as many feet in a minute as the miniature plunger of the "one-horse" engine. To prevent the possibility of accident from the heating of the gun by this almost continuous combustion within it, Mr. STEVENS has developed, we understand, an automatic apparatus for injecting water after each discharge, so that the half-minute firing may be continued for hours.

The important results of this remarkably rapid method of serving heavy ordnance are two-fold; the machinery and men are within shot-proof casemates, and the number of guns may be proportionately reduced, while the size, draft and cost of vessels-of-war, and the dimensions of casemates afloat or ashore, may be greatly diminished. The loading of the 15-inch gun by hand, occupies nearly a quarter of an hour. We do not see, then, why one such steam-loaded gun cannot throw as much metal in a given time, as twenty or thirty hand-loaded guns. The Stevens Battery is to have five 15-inch guns, besides her two rifled cannon. If, then, as experiment indicates, she can throw ten balls, or two tons of metal per minute, besides outsailing any sea vessel known, we think the Government would do well to inquire pretty closely into the objections raised against her, a part of which have already been disproved by actual trial. Meanwhile, Mr. STEVENS informs us that he is testing the validity of the other objections, not by counter opinion or third-house machinations, but by the practice itself; and inasmuch as what he has promised, has so far been realized, we are of the opinion that people, official or otherwise, who oppose the progress of the great and patriotic work on which he is engaged, had better be tolerably sure in their premises. Experts sometimes guess, in default of precedents, and elaborate discussions sometimes bewilder; but visible phenomena have a quiet way of impressing the unprofessional public, and Mr. STEVENS does not seem to be afraid to have them tell their own story.

The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.

The secret of Gen. BURNSIDE'S destination has been well kept. Even the rebels, who are usually better informed than ourselves, seem to have been wholly at fault with regard to it; and now admit its presence in the sounds and waters of North Carolina with unaffected surprise. They certainly speak of being prepared at every interior point for its reception. From such speech, however, liberal discount must be indulged for braggadocia, and of the remainder little account need be made, in view of the time and facilities enjoyed for defence. There is this about the various ports and harbors within the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico: they cannot avail themselves of the fortifications erected by the National Government for the exclusion of foreign enemies, to shut out a National expedition. The several National forts for the defence of the upper North Carolina coast were fortunately placed upon that outer sand-barrier, which, by the capture of the Hatteras forts and the destruction of Fort Morgan, at Ocracoke, has fallen into our hands. Left to their own resources, the rebels may have erected temporary works here and there at the mouths of the several estuaries discharging into the sounds; but we have no reason to believe any of them to be formidable in character, or more difficult to silence than those which protected Port Royal. The work of Gen. BURNSIDE'S ample force is, therefore, free from serious obstacles. It has only to effect a landing at points as yet unknown to the rebels, and proceed without material resistance—possibly with the aid of the loyal population of the State—to the execution of its important plans.

Of the nature of those plans we may form an idea from an inspection of the map. It is, we cannot doubt, the destruction in the first instance of the railroads between Richmond and the South. These may be reached either from Pamlico or Albemarle; but we gather from the dispatch forwarded from Goldsborough that the inland movement will be made from Pamlico, as the force appeared to be mustering there, and threatening an attack upon Newbern.

The importance of making that place a starting point was pointed out in these columns some time ago. Situated upon the River Neuse, Newbern is connected by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with Goldsborough and Raleigh, the distance to the former point being about fifty-six and to the latter a hundred miles. But the Neuse itself is a much more practicable communication with both points. Ships may ascend it for some distance above Newbern; while there is no doubt the smaller gunboats, drawing after them the canal boats, which figure among the somewhat unusual elements of the Burnside flotilla, can make their way to a landing on the river within six miles of Raleigh itself. It may, therefore, be the plan to attempt the ascent of the river. At Goldsborough the direct Southern route by way of Wilmington could be cut off. At Raleigh the inland or Charlotte line could be destroyed, and the National flag set up where the loyal population of Western North Carolina would unquestionably flock eagerly to its shelter and defence. If such be the programme of the expedition, it is difficult, at this distance, to understand why it should not perfectly succeed; why, indeed, it should not have already have succeeded.

Of the other labors marked out for Gen. BURNSIDE it is premature to speak. He will, no doubt, make Roanoke Island a dépôt and centre of operations, from which he may strike at will in the direction of Norfolk and Weldon. It is very sure that his presence in those waters is a victory in itself. It weakens the enemy and destroys his *morale* by threatening him at his weakest point.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.—Our special correspondent, who has been stationed at Port Royal, recounts at the close of his letters, elsewhere in this paper, the circumstances attending his peremptory dismissal from the lines of Gen. SHERMAN. An ambiguous expression in the published description of the engagement at Port Royal Ferry was understood by that commander as transferring the credit of the affair referred to from himself to Gen. STEVENS. He at once charged our correspondent, whose relations with the General had previously been of the most friendly character, with violating the truth of history at his expense, and used language which reflection soon suggested the necessity of qualifying—a direction in which he went so far as to explain his strictures as applying not merely to the correspondence of the TIMES, but to that of the entire Press. Nevertheless, the writer for this paper was selected as the victim of singular malignity. He was suddenly placed under arrest, carried forcibly on board the steamer about to sail for New-York, and was thus most unjustly removed from the theatre of his appointed labors.

There are several reasons why we allude to the matter with entire indifference. For one, we are still well represented at Port Royal by writers, whose frequent letters have given great satisfaction to the readers of the TIMES; and the inactivity of Gen. SHERMAN has become so chronic, and so little likely to fructify in any contributions to the success of the great cause, that we rather congratulate ourselves upon the opportunity to make the services of a faithful and valuable correspondent available at some point where the business of the army is to fight. To Gen. SHERMAN alone is this action important. If he can afford to incur the risk of challenging the attention of the entire Press to the spectacle of his military inefficiency, with this discreditable attempt to tamper with the liberty of impartial writing in the foreground of the picture, the speculation is of no interest to us. We can only advise him that he is under pay to fight the enemies of the Government, not its supporters; and have only to regret that he has as yet earned no more dignified place in that history of the veracity of which he is so jealous, than this record of petty tyranny toward a courteous and unresisting gentleman.

Secretary Stanton's Order of the Day.

A collection of NAPOLEON'S speeches and general orders would show eloquence that would disgrace no orator of any age. Before the battle there came the few stirring words, reminding the Frenchmen of the glory past and the glory to come, or appealing to the dearest national sentiments—and then the bolt was launched. All historians relate, too, that one of the secrets of his power over his soldiers were the few words of praise he could speak, even to the humblest private, after some heroic deed. A common soldier has distinguished himself. In the very battle-field, while the act is fresh, the happy man is called forth. The great General, addressing him familiarly, praises his bravery; puts about his neck the cross of honor; his name is sent forth to Europe in the report; and henceforth he and his comrades are ready to dare wounds and death for such applause. What, of all this, have we had in our service?

The Americans are as sensitive to eloquence, and to praise and honors, as the French. But what ringing speeches have we had? What praises or honors have been bestowed? There has been one charge of cavalry in this war so brilliant, so heroic in its daring, that the most of the public were incredulous of its truth, where three hundred and odd dragoons cut to pieces two regiments of infantry—such a fiery and splendid assault as no page of French or English military history can show. What honor, what reward, what notice even, has this truly magnificent affair—now legally and carefully substantiated, and a part of history—ever won for ZAGONYI and the brave "Guard" of Kentuckians and Ohio men? Under NAPOLEON, every man would have had the cross of the "Legion of Honor," and the brave Captain have gained immediate promotion.

The order of Secretary STANTON, in reference to the victory at Mill Spring, seems to us to indicate a new phase of the war in this respect. It is—what ought to be said—a nation's word of thanks and praise to the valiant men who have heroically stormed the batteries on the Cumberland. It promises rewards and honors to the brave. It says to the country that the war is in earnest, and that "daring and alacrity, and zeal" and heroism, are expected now and will be fittingly honored.

The words have a tone of feeling in them, and answer somewhat to the enthusiasm of the Nation. They will sound over the broad rivers and prairies to every corner of the land, and the brave men who are offering their lives at the cannon's mouth and in the bayonet-charge, in the far West, will feel that a whole people watch them with sympathy, and are ready to crown their valor with a generous praise.

We suppose, too, that the postponement by the new Secretary of any further promotions, till services have entitled the claimants to them, shows a wise intention of honoring merit—and merit only. With the Napoleonic system of instant and glorious reward to the bravest and most skillful, he will infuse a new spirit through the whole army. The beginning of the new order of things in the army is truly hopeful.

CHARGE BAYONETS!—It appears, by the latest accounts, that the rebel ranks first broke, at the battle of Somerset, before the bayonet charge of an Ohio regiment, and that a battery was taken by the sturdy Tennesseans, also at the point of the bayonet. At Port Royal, the "chivalry" were in force enough to have withstood the landing of the National troops, and made, at least, a formidable resistance; but the moment it became apparent that a fight at close quarters was imminent, they took themselves out of the way as quickly as possible. At rifle-cannon and long musket range, behind intrenchments, and on horseback, the insurgents stand to their arms and fight well; but they, thus far, have shown little inclination to look their loyal countrymen in the face and resist the upholders of the Constitution hand to hand, except at overwhelming odds and advantage of position, as at Ball's Bluff. It is but natural that men who know that they are defying law and trampling upon right should shrink from a direct encounter with the armed supporters of the law. This is ever the way with culprits. They keep out of reach if they can, and only fight when they are cornered. They must be met at close quarters. Pound away at them with cannon if you cannot get close to them, but if you can, then charge bayonets!

A MATERIAL POINT.—The tone of the English papers most recently received, indicates quite clearly that the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL will remove but one of the pretexts by which the Tories have hoped to bring about a war with our Government. Very probably we shall, in time, hear more of the stone blockade, notwithstanding its apparent inefficiency at Charleston. We observe a lingering inclination here and there to hunt up precedents to justify a resort to such an expedient, and some of our cotemporaries continue to lay much stress upon the fact that half a century ago England tried to close some of the harbors on our Northern lakes, as well as that of Boulogne, in the same way.

To save the trouble of further historical researches in vindication of the propriety of our action, as well as to avoid undue disappointment if we should be proved in the wrong, it may be well to remember that when England sunk her ships at the points named, steam navigation was unknown. Then, too, it is possible that these craft may have been laden with some cargo less enduring than granite—sand-stone, for instance, or lime-stone from the cliffs on the English coast. Either of these points might invalidate the precedents cited, and determine the proprietorship of the gored ox.

A Test of Civilization.

The chemist LIEBIG affirms that the civilization of a people is accurately determined by the amount of soap it uses. Without disputing the justness of this standard we may hazard the assertion that it should not exclude others, and that one important measure of intellectual advancement is the degree of extension of epistolary correspondence. In this regard we are able to report good progress for South Carolina under the Union *régime*. The mail which the *Atlantic* brought yesterday from Port Royal to this City was swelled by no less than thirty thousand letters. It is stated, moreover, that the number of letters now sent from the New-York post-office to Port Royal is equal to twice the amount formerly transmitted to the whole State of South Carolina. These are certainly notable statistics, and they bring out in startling antithesis the differentiating element of Northern and Southern civilization. It cannot be said that either the disposition (on our part) or the facility for a free interchange of correspondence between New-York and South Carolina has been hitherto wanting. New-York has always been more Southern than any other city of the North, has always cultivated the closest ties, commercial and social, with the South. And yet the presence of a few thousand Northern volunteers on the Carolina coast swells the mails to an extent which the entire correspondence of the State never approached in ante-secession days.

The fact is, the South is neither a reading nor a writing community. The Census reveals *that*. The Union colony planted down on the Sea Islands are men with the traditions, usages and necessities of a complex civilization. They are connected by numberless filaments of relationship to life and society, and hence feel the need of copious expression. They are ready writers as they are eager readers. A large proportion of the Southern white population, on the other hand, *cannot* either read or write, even if they wished to. While with those who have the education, the dead monotony of their society—the very reverse of our turbulent, many-sided life—benumbs in great measure even the disposition for an active interchange of sentiment and thought. Nothing in the South strikes an educated observer more than the character of the intellectual food of the instructed classes. It is limited almost solely to a kind of faded classicism. Of the rich and fertile developments of modern science and scholarship which give such vitality to the intellect of Europe and the Free States, they know next to nothing. They read the Æneid, Cicero and Cornelius Nepos.

The logical working out of this condition is the growth of a spirit of contempt for education and intellectual activity. And this, curiously enough, is precisely what we find among those who claim to be the upper class of Southern society. It is no new phase in history—it is the natural characteristic of a dead and mummified civilization, and just such as Byzantium showed a thousand years ago. Probably the higher slave-owning aristocracy find in the idea of mental activity among the popular classes, such as is revealed by the letter-writing proclivities of our Northern soldiers, only occasion to turn up their aristocratic noses. And it is certainly on record—let the fact stand as the crowning evidence of a society degenerate and dilapidated—that it has recently been avowed as the intention of the leaders of the rebellion to shut off the mass of the white population altogether from education! When a society lapses into this petrified state, it is in the arrangements of Providence that it shall be broken up, to the intent to remould its elements into new and better forms.

GEOGRAPHY AS AN EXACT SCIENCE.—The following delicious jumble appears as a leader in the Jamaica *Watchman*, published at Kingston, W. I.:

"The news from the United States is not very cheering. A battle seems to have been fought at a place called Bull's Bluff. One of our cotemporaries says that place is in Rhode Island; but as Rhode Island is three hundred miles from the seat of war, in New-England, we suspect there is some mistake about it. At all events, a battle was fought, in which two thousand one hundred Federal soldiers were engaged, and how many rebels we know not. But, as has been the case more than once, the Federals got the worse of it. All the accounts we have seen are so confused as to numbers, dates and places, that we know not how to rely on them, or reproduce them for our readers. When the steamer from New-York shall arrive with our regular files of papers, we shall be able to give a more reliable statement."

We commend this British colonial editorial to the attention of the British home Press, as a good illustration, slightly—*only* slightly—magnified, of the average geographic and speculative accuracy of many of their own lucubrations on American topics.

Fire at Saco, Me.

SACO, Me., Thursday, Jan. 23.

A fire broke out this morning in M. M. TARR'S store, which, with the stock, was entirely consumed, together with the Thornton block and most of its contents. The Saco House, adjoining, was somewhat damaged by the heat and water. The loss is about seven thousand dollars and the insurance twenty-six hundred.

The News Station at Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 23.

The new station will be kept up at Cape Race all Winter, and steamers to and from Europe will, when practicable, be boarded by the Press yacht. This announcement is rendered necessary by the fact that some commanders have supposed the boat crew to have left the Cape for the Winter.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The *Bohemian*, from Portland for Londonderry and Liverpool, arrived off Cape Race at 2:30 P. M., Thursday. She experienced a strong easterly wind.

(Signed) JAMES TAYLOR, Purser.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from St. John, N. B., where she landed British troops, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 23—11 A. M.

No signs of the *North American*.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday Jan. 24—Nos. 54, 47, 56, 734, 11, 13, 16, 44, 58, 60 27½, 57.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Littlejohn Matter Again Before the Assembly—A Determination to Expose Corruption—Some of the Suggestions of the Debate—The Meeting of the State Military Association—Speech of Ex-Gov. Seymour, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

The Assembly was this morning the chief point of interest, owing to the presence of the Littlejohn matter before it for a second hearing. Previous to its consideration, however, the bill passed in the Senate yesterday by a suspension of rules, legalizing certain acts of the Common Council, came up for action. An attempt was made to pass it in the House also, by the same process, but rather than have any taint of suspicion attach to their action, they decided, that though apparently demanding immediate action, it must take the usual course. It goes, therefore, before the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and, if they find it meritorious, it will doubtless soon be put upon its passage.

Of the debate upon the Littlejohn case, it may be said, in general, that it evinced decided ability on the part of the members who spoke, and a cool, but determined spirit of investigation upon the part of the House. The question was finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers, and instructions to report, if possible, some plan for the prevention of such abuses in future. The whole debate was conducted with a view to enlightening that Committee upon the temper of the House, and to eliciting suggestions from the members for their guidance in framing a measure of prevention, such, as all admitted, is imperatively needed. Mr. PRUYN opened the ball, and Messrs. ALVORD, of Onondaga, TALLMAN, of Westchester, RICE, of Cattaraugus, OGDEN, of Yates, STETSON, of Clinton, RAYMOND, of New-York, PIERCE, of Ulster, WHEELER, of Delaware, and SMITH, of New-York, each and all took part in the debate that followed. You will see at once that much of the best talent in the House was enlisted, and that the question was likely to be ably handled.

The main points made were, that corruption must of course be thoroughly investigated, but it must be done with a scrupulous regard to individual rights, as well as with a view to the public good; that, if a third house is necessary, such a one should be instituted as would be amenable to some law, accountable to some constituency, and not below the reach of public opinion, as too often is the case now; that this House was bound to give to its members or officers the same rights that common law allows the poorest criminal, and not condemn them upon purely *ex parte* testimony; that the common impression of corruption through the lobby was as likely to be the work of conspirators, who, for ends of their own, and to fleece their victims, created such an impression, as to be based upon the actual corruption of members themselves, and that an investigation should be had to make this fact patent, if it is a fact, and so relieve the Legislature from an unjust odium; that the action of this Committee of the Whole is not in the nature of a trial, but of a consultation rather, to effect a remedy for an acknowledged evil; that a most alarming feature in this whole thing was the general impression among the people that legislation is corrup—an impression which, when once become general, is dangerous to our libertles and our very national existence; that another most alarming feature is the callousness with which the public has come to look upon corruption, and to listen to its impudent avowal with a smile and as a jest; that now is the time for reforms—not of legislative reforms so much as in educating the people up to a higher standard of duties in legislative matters; that lobbying, as it is called, that is, the presentation by the people, or by their legitimate agent, of their claims and their wishes touching matters of legislation, is a necessity and a right, but that its method must be systematized, its action organized, and made controllable, responsible and accountable; that it was time to combat the prejudices of public opinion in this matter, and that perhaps a feasible way to do it, would be to vote down any measure, good, bad or indifferent, which has the least taint of suspicion of corruption—vote any way so as to defeat the machinations of corrupt men; that such action would only leave things in *statu quo*, while it would be in the nature of a protest against every form of corruption; that another plan might be, to compel every one who has a matter to bring before a Committee, to do so upon a pass from the Speaker, and to inflict pains and penalties upon any one doing it in another manner, or, finally, that still another might be to follow the English precedent and appoint regular attorneys, whose business it shall be to argue such cases before Committees as a legitimate and recognized branch of their business, and to have all such business transacted through them. Such were some of the most prominent positions taken, and such some of the remedies suggested. The details of the debate as given in the proceedings will fill up the skeleton and give to you the whole body of opinion and suggestion upon which the subject was referred to the Committee named above for their deliberate action. The determination is strong and the desire patent to take such action as will do away with *wrong* impressions where they exist, and remove all *real ground of injurious* impressions hereafter. God speed to the worthy work.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR last evening addressed the members of the State Military Association, in the Assembly Chamber. His address was both able and eloquent. Speaking first of the fear sometimes expressed that this war would make us a military people, he said that this was just what we ought to be, just what the founders of our country, the Constitution itself and the earlier legislators of the nation intended that we should be. He said that we had been criminally neglectful in this matter, and that even our present difficulties arose in part from that. We claim that we were surprised by this rebellion—we never should have been in a position to be surprised. He next spoke of the defenceless position of the State, saying that we have not the means to put ten thousand men in the field at any one place if attacked, and showing how an attacking party could overrun the western part of the State, unopposed, destroy our internal improvements, cut off our inland communications, and inflict wounds from which we could not recover in years. He spoke of the menacing attitude of England, and her avowed policy of allowing no rival in her commerce and power, and of the necessity that, in case of war, we should be able to defend ourselves by aggressive movements. He showed also how, by geographical position, topography and commercial avenues, we must always hold an imperial position among all the States, in war as well as in peace, and how military campaigns will be conducted, in the future as in the past, through the river valleys of the Empire State, where commerce finds its outlets, and affords the greatest temptations to the soldier for booty and plunder. Finally, he appealed to the Association to cultivate the military spirit, and to the Legislature not to adjourn without taking measures not only to enroll, but to arm and equip the militia of the State, and to put the State defences in servicenble condition.

Gov. MORGAN followed very briefly, and gracefully returned thanks to the speaker, who, having held the highest office of the State by the suffrage of her people, had left a retirement that was his right, and, forgetful of self, of party, of everything but his bleeding country, had come forward to aid those now in authority to put down rebellion, and maintain the ancient honor of the State.

Apropos of military matters, I may add, that the Committee of Militia and Public Defence yesterday afternoon witnessed a drill, by the students of the State Normal School, with a view of seeing how far it is practicable to introduce the study of military tactics into the higher schools and educational institutions of the State, as recommended by the Governor, without interfering with the legitimate pursuit of other studies. I believe they were much pleased with the progress of this company, who have drilled only at odd times, when at leisure, and think well of the feasibility of introducing the system generally. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Petitions for the erection of fortifications along the frontier, and in favor of the Metropolitan Health Bill, were received.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Brooklyn Normal School; to authorize the Banks to hold Government and State Stock; to prevent shysters from practising in the Kings County Court.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOWE, to regulate the fees of Sheriffs.

Mr. TRUMAN, concerning the Erie Railroad.

Mr. SANDFORD, to reduce the expenses of the Insurance Department.

Mr. ROBERTSON—To regulate places of public amusement in New-York.

Mr. CONNOLLY—To alter the map of New-York relating to Lexington-avenue; and to construct a railroad from Brooklyn to Newtown.

The resolution for seeking to lessen the expenses of the public printing was debated and adopted.

The concurrent resolution in favor of the State assuming the National tax was adopted.

Mr. LOWE'S bill to regulate the fees of Sheriffs fixes a greatly reduced rate of fees for all services performed by that officer.

Without any further business of interest, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Assembly was occupied during the morning considering the bills in their General Order.

At 1 o'clock, the report of the District Attorney of Albany County, in the case of the indictment of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, was taken up.

Mr. PRUYN addressed the Committee, defending Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Journal Clerk, from the charges implied in the evidence, reading the affidavit setting forth the explanations made by him, not given in evidence, and that no bills have been read out of order, except in cases known to the House, when the convenience of the House demanded it. He assailed Mr. ALVORD bitterly for having roomed with a notorious legislative broker. He had advised with him the whole session, and given the benefit of his experience and aid in passing measures, which he sought to secure by corruption.

Messrs. OGDEN and RICE defended Mr. ALVORD, arguing that he had not done any illegitimate act.

Mr. ALVORD repeated his explanation that he had never known a dollar to be paid out by Mr. LITTLEJOHN on any measure.

Speaker RAYMOND spoke at length, explaining that the Chamber of Commerce as a body never had anything to do with raising money, nor had any body of men, as such. Property owners were desirous of keeping the Post-office on the present site. He defended the trustees of the Brick Church from implication in the matter. He suggested the adoption of a plan, by which proper explanations would be allowed by privileged parties before the Legislative Committee, and all other interference prohibited.

After further debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate, with power to send for persons and papers. It is said the Committee will construe the authority given them so as to inquire into two other cases of notorious corruption passed at the last session in relation to New-York City.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Important Report of the Engineer-in-Chief, Gen. Arthur.

Gen. ARTHUR'S report is one of the most interesting and valuable documents presented to the Legislature this year. Gen. ARTHUR has been on duty in this department only since December last, and has had but insufficient time to gather the important facts he sets forth before the Legislature. He treats of the forts and fortifications under the control of the United States Government, of their capability of armament and their present condition, with the guns now mounted, referring to the previous reports made to the Governor with regard to the ammunition and projectiles on hand at the forts. He states there is most urgent need at this moment to render existing fortifications efficient, and for an ample supply of heavy guns to complete their armament, and for ammunition and projectiles for their use. This subject is fully treated in the concluding recommendations of the report.

Gen. ARTHUR states that it is admitted by all military officers who have examined the subject, that many other formidable and permanent defences will be needed before the harbor of New-York can be considered as in a proper state of defence, and refers to the various suggestions of engineers as to the character and location of such works, and their probable cost. The report recommends that the Legislature should urge upon the United States Government the immediate commencement of these fortifications and the necessary appropriations therefor by Congress, and suggests that unless these works are promptly undertaken by the General Government, the State should enter upon their construction upon the passage of an act by Congress guaranteeing the reimbursement of the amount expended. "The great and wealthy State of New-York should not wait until means are provided by the General Government for the defence of its harbor and borders, but rather should she, when the Government is burdened and staggering under the immense expenditures caused by the present wicked rebellion, cheerfully tender from her own imperial resources the funds which will be needed, trusting to its eventual repayment." The works, if undertaken, should of course be under the direction and supervision of the United States Engineer Department.

The report refers to the fact that the work at Fort Richmond, and other works on Staten Island, were constructed at the expense of the State, on the neglect of Congress to respond to the prayer of the petition asking their erection by the General Government. They were subsequently purchased by the United States. The works necessary for the proper defence of the harbor would occupy many years in their completion, and in view of the immediate necessity of the increase of the defences, the condition and efficiency of the existing forts and batteries, supposing them to be fully armed and manned, is considered. Gen. ARTHUR states that it is now generally considered that the means of maritime attack have assumed such a magnitude, that every species of battery, armed with the best artillery, which we now possess, cannot be relied on for a certainty to prevent the passage of large vessels of recent construction, with steam, tide and wind in their favor; and he alludes in proof to the successful and repeated passages of the batteries at Port Royal by the war vessels in the expedition under Commander DUPONT. He states, that in case of any sudden necessity for the defence of the harbor, recourse must be had to barriers and obstructions, either floating or fixed, to arrest the course of heavy ships, and compel them to fight the land batteries. He alludes to the fact, that in view of the probable necessity for using such obstructions, the Governor convened a Board of seven of the most prominent engineers of the State, who, in connection with him, Gen. ARTHUR, might consider and determine upon the description and method of such obstructions. This Board has been constantly in session since Dec. 24, availing themselves of the experience of ship-builders, navigators and pilots, and a report will be made by them at an early day touching those subjects, and giving full details, plans and estimates of cost. It is confidently believed that lines of floating obstructions can be constructed and placed across the Narrows that will effectually prevent the passage of large ships, and without injury to the channel. He alludes to the purchase of a large quantity of heavy timber at the time when the aspect of our foreign relations appeared most unpromising, and shows the absolute necessity of that purchase and the use to which it was designed on an emergency taking place. The Governor's promptness and decision in this matter was a proof of his forethought and of his anxiety to protect the State from invasion; and while the purchase gives us the satisfaction of knowing that there is now a sufficient supply of this timber on hand to use for the purpose designed in case of necessity, it cannot be attended by any loss to the State, even should it be determined that it is not needed, as it would fetch in market more than the price paid for it.

After considering the possibility of these obstructions, Gen. ARTHUR calls attention to the fact that a sudden declaration of war might not even leave time for the construction of works of their magnitude, and he therefore recommends as the most effectual plan that could in such an emergency be resorted to for defence, the sinking of obstructions in the Fort Schuyler channel, and in the channels leading into the lower Bay, as the depth of water in the East, Swash and Fourteen Feet channels, and even in part in the main channel passing the Hook, will admit the sinking of concealed obstructions, resting on the bottom. These obstructions would drive vessels into the immediate range of the guns on Sandy Hook. The description of these obstructions are given, and it is shown that they could be placed and made effectual in a brief time—probably two or three weeks. The sunken obstructions, however, should not be resorted to except in case of sudden and absolute necessity in case of damage to the channel; but Gen. ARTHUR submits a full plan that might be effectual in raising such obstructions when they had filled their purpose.

The report next considers the danger of an invasion by land, by an enemy landing on the south shore of Long Island, or on Gravesend Bay, shows the great difficulties that would attend such a plan of attack, but points out in general way at some length the provisions that should be made to resist it. In connection with the subject of the defence of the harbor, the importance is urged of a proper training of the local militia of the State in the manning and serving of the heavy guns at the batteries, and sets forth a well-considered plan for accomplishing this object.

The report also reviews the present condition of the defences of the whole Northern frontier, showing in full the works now existing and their condition, and recommends the construction of new works not only where insufficient ones now exist, but also at exposed points where their erection is called for in order to secure a full and proper defence. This portion of the report will be read with interest by the citizens of the Western and Northern frontiers.

In conclusion, Gen. ARTHUR recommends:

First, An ample appropriation to be immediately expended in the manufacture of large guns for the State, and all their appurtenances, for completing the armament of all the existing works of the State, for such temporary works as would be constructed in time of war, and for the arming of vessels on the lakes. This supply of guns he urges as the greatest need at the present moment, and shows the necessity of the establishment of foundries to be under exclusive control of the State. Valuable tables are annexed showing the exact number of each calibre now needed, and the cost of their manufacture.

Second—Appropriations for an ample supply of ammunition and projectiles for such guns as are now mounted, and for those which may be manufactured.

Third—The construction of steam-propelling, iron-mailed gunboats for the lakes, to be built in sections, convenient for transportation.

Fourth—Surveys at all assailable points, so that the general features of a defence may be determined, commanding positions selected, and proper plans for the construction of works perfected.

Fifth—That such plans as may be devised for defence at the Narrows or other channels, by floating obstructions, should be tested at the earliest moment.

Sixth—That the militia of the State, at all places where it is practicable, should be trained to the management and firing of heavy guns.

Seventh—That legislative enactment should be consummated, providing for the procuring of sites for purposes of defence.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF MR. GOTTSCHALK.—This eminent artist—the greatest and most original that America has yet produced—arrived on Wednesday evening, in the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana. His concerts will commence immediately on the termination of Mr. GRAU'S opera season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. COWLEY'S admired comedy, entitled "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," was the revival here last evening. It belongs to that large family of Spanish pieces of which LOPE DE VEGA is the honored patriarch. Given, a certain number of gallants, a coquettish heiress, an importunate father and a clever chambermaid, find the result, in ordinary literary hands, will be an addition like this to the same numerous progeny. Mrs. COWLEY was a woman of *esprit*, and could not be dull. Her conception of character is never injurious to the intellect. All her people speak well; they would shine in the best society, but they have "gone out" in the world's esteem, simply because they have no heart. HORACE WALPOLE, when he saw the sculptures at Florence, said that the statues formed a congregation of highly-respectable people, for whom he had a great deal of unruffled regard; and a feeling somewhat similar is now experienced for the characters of all the old comedies that depend on gallantry and intrigue for their interest. Not that these qualities have gone out of fashion, but because society no longer regards them as the sufficient attributes of gentlemen and chambermaids.

It would be difficult to find in any part of the world a company better suited for such pieces. Mrs. HOEY in every phase of female art, from dressing to flirting, is perfect; Mr. LESTER WALLACK is a gallant whom even the present generation can admire, and Miss MARY GANNON is a chambermaid of such stupendous duplicity that a man must have made beds himself to doubt her. Here are the three parts of *Olivia*, *Don Julio* and *Minetta* disposed of. Those that remain are *Don Carlos*, played admirably by Mr. CHAS. FISHER; *Don Cæsar* by Mr. BLAKE, carefully and well, (it is a straightforward, conventional part, with no opportunities for a display of the artist's peculiar powers;) *Victoria*, by Miss MORANT, excellently. In the fourth act Miss MORANT introduced a solo on the guitar, and displayed so much dexterity in avoiding playing the instrument, that she was honored with an encore.

The comedy was received with favor by a large audience, and will doubtless bear repetition. It has been placed on the stage in a very careful manner, and as concerns scenery and costumes ranks with the best revivals of the season.

TOBIN'S famous comedy of the "Honeymoon" was played last night, and as usual attracted an overflowing house. The performance was so even and excellent that it is only necessary to refer to it in terms of general praise. Mrs. HOEY in the two phases of the willful and then humbled wife, was admirable. Mr. FISHER, as the *Duke*, was good, but occasionally a little too stern in his behests; Mr. BLAKE as the false *Duke*, excited roars of laughter, and Mr. LESTER, Miss MARY GANNON and Mr. YOUNG, made the most of parts that seemed to fit them like gloves. The comedy was a complete success. Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK occupied a private box, and enjoyed the fine performance as much as any one.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It will be perceived by an announcement elsewhere that Mr. GRAU'S season will commence on Wednesday next, with the Opera of "Martha," in which Miss KELLOGG will make her *début* as *Lady Henriette*, supported by Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI and Signor BARILI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The presence of Mr. HACKETT is always a guaranty of an excellent Shakespearian performance. He has associated himself so thoroughly with one of the great dramatist's most pleasant creations, that to the present generation of theatre-goers Mr. HACKETT and *Falstaff* are convertible terms. It was in the latter character that Mr. HACKETT made his *rentrée* on Wednesday evening, before one of the best audiences of the season. The play was "King Henry the Fourth," and the cast included some of the best artists now connected with this establishment. A better distribution could not be obtained in the City, and the performance was in all respects equal to the reputations of the artists who took part in it. The minute originality and unctuous breadth of Mr. HACKETT'S performance were thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the audience. The play will, doubtless, bear repetition.

We hear that Mrs. JOHN WOOD has been engaged by the enterprising manager of this theatre, and that BOUCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn" will shortly be produced, with Mrs. WOOD and Mr. COLLINS in the principal parts.

Fine Arts.

Mr. GIGNOUX'S admirable painting, an "Indian Summer in Virginia," will be withdrawn from exhibition on Saturday next. It is intended, as our readers know, for the Great Exhibition, and will be forwarded to London at an early day. The few occasions that remain will undoubtedly be seized by the public to examine a work of so much interest. It combines with rare happiness of detail all the prominent features of a season peculiarly rich in material for the artist. The treatment is bold, and to English eyes not accustomed to the regal splendors of the American Fall, will seem exaggerated. But the harmonious distribution of the composition cannot fail to strike the attention of the least careful, and for the rest there will be a sufficient number of Americans in London to vouch for the fidelity of the flora. Mr. GIGNOUX'S picture is at SCHAUS' Gallery.

A different phase of American scenery, handled with considerable power, is Mr. WUST'S "Scene in the White Mountains," now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway. The view represents an elevated valley stretching far into the clear, bracing distance, and hemmed in on all sides by the grand old hills. Mr. WUST is one of the most rising of our young artists. Not long since, we had occasion to refer to a picture from his easel exhibited at the Brooklyn reception, which displayed unusual boldness and power. The same characteristics, although in a different way, are noticeable in the White Mountain picture. It will repay a close examination. A study of a tree, in the same collection, with the sun setting behind it and throwing its branches and leaves into relief, is another indication of Mr. WUST'S sense of effect and power of manipulation.

The latest addition to the gallery is a picture by Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN, representing the bombardment of Port Royal. It is a work of superior merit in the class to which it belongs, and, we are informed, depicts faithfully an event which will be of historical significance to coming generations. Grim-visaged war, in its naval aspect, has seldom prospered on a painted sea. A line of ships formed in order of battle is the most unsightly line known to Art. Transports lying hulkily on the canvas are by no means transporting; and cannon balls, where represented by a sonpy splurge in the water, or a scratchy curve in the air, become objects of just ridicule. The trouble in a naval action is to represent action. If we could paint a ship plunging through the receding waves with distended nostrils, flashing een and jaws belching fire like a war-horse, it would be capable of giving us an emotion, these characteristics being fleeting, and worthy of Art vision. But the dull positiveness of an armada, and the dreary circumlocution of all the shots that come from all its guns may interest and convince, but cannot by any accident excite the spectator. The knowledge of this fact has led to many ingenious expedients; one of the most notable being that of introducing a few belligerents in the water punching each other's heads, by which pleasing performance a certain amount of human interest is excited. The points where BROWN best succeeds are precisely those that have the least connection with his subject, and the nearest relation to art—such as the perspective, the sky, and the glided coquettries of the sun. By a judicious use of the latter, indeed, he secures a perceptible degree of flickering vitality, and strives successfully for that modicum of action which, as we have seen, is so difficult to obtain in, yet necessary to the enjoyment of this style of work. It is with an artistic eye to the same desideratum, we presume, that Mr. BROWN has introduced on the shore a rabble of panic-stricken negroes running for dear life.

The most that can be expected in a transcript of real events, so close and minute as this, is a certain art-elevation above the mere mechanism of detail, and this we think the artist has attained. That the work will command public sympathy, and possibly lead to a demand for productions of its kind, can hardly be doubted.

Mr. MELBY, the artist, has recently finished several pictures of unusual excellence, and invites the public to his studio, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, to examine them. A native of an ice-bound country, it has been Mr. MELBY'S good fortune to travel extensively in the tropics, so that he is familiar with the entire garment of nature, and can pass from lively to severe with the facility of a poet. Few wielders of the brush have been more conscientious in their studies, and, as a consequence, few have taken a wider range of subjects. The most notable contrasts in Mr. MELBY'S studio are a couple of marine pieces, called the "Night after the Storm," and the "Coast of Iceland," and in lively opposition to these grave memories of awful moments, a bright and beautiful view of St. Thomas, and hardly less superior of our own "Bay of New-York." The latter, for a small and unpretentious work, is one of the best we have ever seen.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Yearly Report—Election of Officers, &c.

A general meeting of the influential organization known as the "German Society," was held, recently, in St. Matthew's Church, Walker-street. Mr. WILLIAM JELLINGHAUS presided.

Business having been opened by the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were accepted, the Financial Revising Committee reported that the books and accounts of the Treasurer had been carefully inspected and found to be in order.

A debate then arose in reference to the general financial management of the Society, which was protracted for some, and, finally, the election of a new Board of Directors was taken up, and the following gentlemen were chosen to form the Board for the ensuing year:

Messrs. Sigismund Kauffman, Charles Hauselt, Willy Wallach, Charles Steinway, Ferdinand M. Maas, Ernst Bredt and Johannes Lienau.

Messrs. Kuttruff and Stiasny were chosen members of the Revising Committee for the same term.

The Yearly Report, which was voluminous and interesting, may be presented in a condensed form, as follows:

GENERAL YEARLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

With the 31st of December, 1861, ended the 78th business year of the German Society.

Receipts.

Cash, Jan. 1, 1861	$1,975 64
Extraordinary receipts	862 13
Contributions of Members.	
For 1860—325 Members	2,939 00
For 1861—353 Members	2,953 00
Entrance fees for 32 new Members	160 00
Total	$8,889 73
In Bank and Rents	2,062 00
Grand Total	$10,951 73

The outlay in all amounted to $9,242 95.
Leaving cash, on the 31st of December, $1,707 83.
G. J. BECHTEL, Treasurer.

During the year, 164 members were stricken from the roll, in accordance with the eighth section of the By-laws, and 77 more withdrawn by death or removal from the City.

AID TO GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

The following tables exhibit an interesting and significant statement of German and other immigration to the port of New-York, during the past and preceding years.

The following is a statistical review of the German immigration to the port of New-York:

From	1861. Ships.	Germans.	1860. Ships.	Germans.	1859. Ships.	Ger
Antwerp	10	382	14	531	14	583
Bremen	72	12,128	71	13,897	71	11,866
Hamburg	45	7,970	49	11,461	46	7,553
Havre	57	4,623	72	9,446	65	5,579
Liverpool	137	1,359	177	1,585	138	1,253
London	35	633	38	1,027	40	716
Rotterdam	4	78	1	2	5	78
Different other Ports	2	45	2	17	22	234
Total	362	27,218	425	37,946	401	27,858

The total immigration of the last seven years has been as follows: 1861—67,298; 1860—107,082; 1859—79,858; 1858—78,659; 1857—182,752; 1856—142,557; 1855—136,233.

The total German immigration from 1852 to 1861, inclusive, was 736,729, and the total Irish influx, during the same period, was but 591,407, leaving the Germans 145,322 in advance. During the last year, however, the discrepancy was small, as the German immigration stood 27,218 to 25,870 Irish.

In Baltimore, there arrived, up to the middle of December, 3,720 Germans in 24 ships from Bremen.

In Philadelphia, 2 ships from Bremen brought 200, and 27 ships from Liverpool, 1,682, or 1,802 in all, while, in the preceding year, the number reached 3,146. The German immigration which, in 1860, had increased 10,087 over that of 1859, again fell off last year to 10,728 less than in 1860.

The Society is pleased to learn that its repeated warnings in reference to the rascalities practiced by railroad ticket traders and swindling exchange dealers, are producing a good effect at last upon the immigrants, and those who prey upon them. They still speak, however, of HIRSCHMANN, in Hamburg, and his compeer, STRAUSS, in Antwerp, as incorrigible. The first of these, they assert, has sent poor immigrants *via* Liverpool and Quebec, instead of direct to New-York, as promised, and in sailing vessels, instead of steamers. He is now even accused of retaining money.

STRAUSS, they say, resorts to every imaginable species of deception, and the German Consuls here, are loudly called upon to act with such vigor in the premises as will open the eyes of the home Governments, and put an end to this scandalous traffic.

The circumstance that the Liverpool route has been almost abandoned by Germans, is mentioned with satisfaction, the Society having strenuously denounced that route—a work in which they were warmly seconded by the Liverpool Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. Especially are Germans returning from the United States, recommended to avoid that route. The Liverpool Society has communicated with the German organization, expressing its thanks and congratulations. No instances of abuse and ill-treatment on the Liverpool ships have been brought forward during the year.

THE PACKET SHIP GLOBUS.

On the 20th of November, 1860, the packet-ship *Globus*, bound from Bremen to New-York, was burned at sea, and the passengers lost nearly everything.

The Society at once took the matter in hand, and at their general sitting of Jan. 21, 1861, appointed a Committee, to consist of Gustav Schwab, Jacob Windmueller, E. Sauer, Peter Warmkessel and W. Heye, to raise collections in behalf of these unfortunate persons. The Committee, within a few days, raised $1,356 10; and, as Messrs. HENSCHEN and UNKART, the consignees of the ship, most cheerfully remitted the premium of the passages insured, amounting to $2,413 55, the sum collected not only supplied such clothing and ready money as were needed by the sufferers, but left an amount of $838 30, which was handed over by the Committee to the Beneficial Fund of the Society.

This occasion so clearly proved the wisdom of the Bremen law, which compels the shipper to insure the passage money, that the application of a similar rule is greatly to be desired in every port.

The diminution of former rogueries is very evident, owing to the determined efforts of the various aid societies.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The names of the officers of the Society known as the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies are as before: Wm. Jellinghaus, of the German Society, President; Robert Waller, of the St. George Society, Vice-President; Philip Pritchard, of the St. George Society, Secretary; B. T. Hart, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Treasurer; Solomon T. Joseph, of the Portuguese Society, Robert Gordon, of the St. George Society, and Willy Wallach, of the German Society, Directors.

The Commissioners of Emigration having more funds in hand—owing to the fact that fewer indigent emigrants arrived, and consequently fewer remained in New-York at their charge—had been more willing during the year, to advance the passage-money of such as wished to return to Europe, and had even provided them with a free passage in many instances.

CASTLE GARDEN.

The measures finally adopted to get rid of the Railroad monopoly which, until lately, was a source of such complaint and so greatly injured the efficiency of Castle Garden as an institution of benevolence, have brought about a combination of the New-York, Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad which promise the emigrants,

1. That all their booking-offices in Europe shall be closed.

2. That the three roads shall employ no runners; and

3. That, in case of baggage being lost, the Companies shall be responsible for the same.

The first of these points is regarded as very satisfactory if adhered to strictly, but the third is insufficient. It is deemed better that the Commissioners themselves should assume the responsibility of securing the baggage rather than shift the same over to the railroad companies.

THE QUARANTINE.

The Legislature having, as yet, taken no positive measures relative to this institution, the good health of the shipping during the past season is deemed very fortunate.

THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL AND REFUGE ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The humanity and attention of Mr. JAMES P. FAGAN, the Superintendent of this establishment, are warmly commended, especially his care of the newly-erected and handsome Asylum for the Insane therewith connected.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS.

This has been conducted during the year by Mr. O. F. EHRHALT and his assistant G. E. PREISSTER. Mr. EHRHALT also undertook the business of the agency of the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies occupying the same rooms. The number of letters received during 1861, was 512—and the number written 499. Of these, 89 contained money or drafts to the amount of $1,831 01. The number of letters addressed to Germans and sent through the agency was 207. The applications for places and for those seeking such were scarcely one-third as many as in the preceding year. This is to be ascribed partly to the stoppage of business in consequence of the war, and partly to the immense enlistment of young and robust Germans in the armies of the Government. It is computed that in New-York alone, since May last, from 12,000 to 15,000 of these have so enlisted.

During the year 459 single individuals and 12 more or less numerous families obtained employment, in a great variety of trades, through the Agency.

AID TO SUFFERING GERMANS.

The cases of sickness and destitution relieved in 1861 were 3,813, at an expense of $5,480 86, or $1 43¾ per case; while in 1860 the number was only 2,514—expense, $3,590 70, or $1 42¾ per case. January, 1861, gave 694, and December only 186 cases.

It will be seen that the amount of aid extended in 1861 exceeds that of 1860 $1,890 16, and the first three months of the year cost far the most. Enlistment relieved the want of employment felt in the beginning of the year, and the drain upon the Society diminished rapidly. Again, the new Association termed the "Patriotic Central Aid Verein," assumed the charge of all the families of absent volunteers, and thus afforded another relief.

The activity of the Society now comprises all cases of distress where the parties are justly entitled to relief. Orphans, widows, wives abandoned by their husbands, the aged, crippled and infirm, are among these, but of those claiming to be married women, none will be aided but such as can produce their marriage certificate, or the most unquestionable vouchers in absence of the same. Worthy families are also assisted. The distribution of substantial aid is made at the rooms of the Agency every Saturday afternoon. In this connection, earnest thanks are tendered to Mr. GEORGE KELLOGG, Jr., the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, for his kind cooperation during the year.

A large class of wealthy down-town German merchants, having long been fleeced by begging impostors, several business houses have together provided themselves with printed blanks to the following effect:

"No. —. NEW-YORK, —, 18—.

H— B— requests the German Society, No. 86 Greenwich-street, to pay to ——— ———, the bearer, if in real need, the sum of ———.

This order is good for three days only, and will, under all circumstances, be retained by the German Society."

The above, on presentation at the office of the Agency, is examined, and if the case be found correct, immediately cashed. Thus the merchants are quickly and easily rid of swindlers, and the worthy poor are not only promptly aided, but brought to the knowledge of lasting friends. The best consequences would result from the general adoption of this plan.

THE HELP OFFICERS.

The difficult but noble office of visiting the poor and sick in their own dwellings, so that the Society may be informed, has been discharged with the usual fidelity by gentlemen, many of whom have been engaged in the same glorious task for years, receiving no reward but the blessings of those they relieved, and the smiles of an approving conscience. In districts where no regular help-officer existed, the work was performed by the agency of some member of the Aid Committee. The sphere of duty increases and a call is made for further help.

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.

The warmest gratitude is expressed to the physicians for their free prescription and attendance, and to the apothecaries for their great reduction of prices in favor of the poor assisted by the Society.

THE DISPENSARIES.

The German Dispensary of the City of New-York, at 132 New Canal-street, the office hours of which are from 3 to 6 P. M. daily, excepting on Sundays and festivals, has existed since May 1, 1857, and a mere mention of its yearly contribution will suffice to attest its value.

During 1861, there were 9,680 sick persons treated; 6,000 being the number of the year before. The outlay was $2, 01 42. For 12,771 prescriptions there were paid from the 1st of November, 1860, to 1st November, 1861, $921 39, or but an average of 7¾ cents per prescription.

The confidence felt in the Dispensary is shown by the fact that, during the past twelvemonth, $2 908 have been contributed toward its expenses by our citizens.

The Dispensary of the Physicians of the German Society, No. 69 Fourth avenue, is open daily, from 3 to 5 o'clock. In the year 1861 it treated 1,661 men, 770 women and 512 children. The cost of the prescriptions was partly sustained by apothecary WILHELM BERNACKI, Jr., and partly by the Society.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

This institution has greatly progressed during the last twelve months, notwithstanding the hard times, thanks to the untiring exertions of the Committee, Messrs. J. S. STIASNY, CHAS. HAUSELT and HERMANN H. BALTZER. They have succeeded in obtaining a charter from the Legislature, which passed it on the 13th of April, 1861. It gives the management of the hospital to a Board of twenty-five members, among whom the Directors of the Society are embraced. Warm thanks are due to the Ladies' Aid Association, and their President, Mrs. W. WESENDONCK, and Treasurer, Mrs. ANNA OTTENDORFER, for the pains they have taken to collect means in behalf of a German Hospital. Their zeal has been equaled only by their success, and the sum of $3,793 46, thus collected, is in hand to prove it.

1. The cash funds of the Hospital, now in the German Savings Bank, and the hands of Societies and private individuals therewith charged, are... $6,346 0

2. Subscriptions that can be touched only when the whole fund reaches $50,000..... 3,165 00

Total money..... $9,511 06

3. Twelve lots in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Long Island, bestowed as a burial place by the United Lutheran Churches in the City of New-York.

Twelve lots in the same place, by the same churches, for sale, with the condition that the purchase money is to be added to the Hospital Fund.

4. The subjoined Associations for the Relief of the Sick have contributed as follows:

The Social Reform Relief Association—Third and Fourth Divisions, each	$25
Fifth and Sixth Divisions, each	40
In all	$130

The General Relief Association for the Sick has given $15.

The Society deems this the opportune moment in which to transfer the further conduct of the Hospital enterprise to the Corporation newly appointed, and, with pious wishes for the success of so good a work, returns its profound acknowledgments to the community for the interest and cooperation it has extended to these various and trying labors, and with hopeful words concludes a very able and voluminous report.

YEARLY ORGANIZATION.

On Wednesday, the Managing Board of the Society met at the rooms of the Agency, and organized for the year as follows:

W. JELLINGHAUS, President; F. Kapp, First Vice-President; J. Windmueller, Second Vice-President; Willy Wallach, First Secretary; F. A. Maas, Second Secretary; E. Breit, Treasurer; J. Lienau, H. Wesendonck, Julius Forstmann, S. Kaufmann, Agency Committee; Charles Hauselt, Julius Brill, Peter Warmkessel, Charles Steinway, Beneficial Committee.

Mr. THEODORE ROSE was appointed Agent of the Society, and Mr. G. E. PREISSLER reappointed Agent's Assistant. Messrs. JOHN LIENAU, FRIEDRICH KAPP and W. WALLACH were selected as a Committee to settle up the business of the preceding Agents. The motion of Mr. WESENDONCK to call an extraordinary general meeting was made the order of the day for the next regular meeting, which will take place at 3 P. M. on Wednesday next.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 768, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—Kentucky—The Effects of the Victory in Tennessee—The European Allies at Vera Cruz—The Victory, its Effects in Tennessee—The Commander in Kentucky—The National Currency Bill—

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 41, 3, on demurrer Calendar, and Nos. 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 253, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 330.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—(Short causes)—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 2135, 3199, 3271, 3561, 3743, 3777, 4393, 4575, 4799, 4873, 5395, 5613, 5627, 5891, 6617, 6687, 6697, 6737, 6757, 6797, 6845, 6853, 6857, 6863, 6871, 6875, 6911, 6913, "A," 6823, 5907. *Part II.*—Nos. 4018, 4020, 4038, 4056, 4421½, 4650, 5076, 5110, 5440, 5612, 5700, 5706, 5716, 5808⅜, 5819, 5824, (no number,) 5846, 5848, 5878, 5892, 5906, 6432, 6638, 6686, 6700, 6750, 6794, 6826, 6874, 6910, 6912, 6914, (no number,) 5854, 5678.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2223, 3225, 3227, 775, 3009, 3259, 3263, 3265, 2892¼, 2773, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299. *Part II.*—No. 3620. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3333, 3337, 3339, 3343, 3347, 3349, 3353.

COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar of short causes will be called on the first Monday of February next.

The City Treasury and would-be Contractors—More about the "Gate-House" Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People, ex rel. Baldwin & Jaycox, vs. *Robert T. Hawes.*—This was a motion for a *mandamus* to compel the defendant, as Comptroller, to draw his warrant on the City Chamberlain, in favor of the relators, for the sum of $61,621, with interest, costs, &c., the same being the amount awarded to them by the arbitrators appointed under the act of 1860, as the damage sustained by them in consequence of their not getting the contract for building the gate-houses of the new reservoir, they being the lowest bidders.

The circumstances of the case are familiar from frequent publication. It will be remembered that the contract was awarded to Fairchild, Walker & Co., and that, after relief was refused the relators by the Courts, the Legislature passed the Act providing for the appointment of arbitrators, to ascertain the damages sustained by them, if any, and that the amount now demanded was awarded to them by the arbitrators.

The following is the opinion of the Court on the motion:

LEONARD, J.—Without referring to the constitutional validity of the law of 1860, under which the relators apply, or to any of the objections raised by the defendant as to the manner in which it was executed, or to the merits of the relators' demand, it appears to me a sufficient answer to this application, that the relators have not made it appear that there has been raised any sum of money, by tax or otherwise, with which the Comptroller can pay the said sum.

On the contrary, the Comptroller states by affidavit that nothing has been raised for the payment of this demand, and no appropriation therefor has been made, and he has no money, as such officer, out of which he can pay said sum.

The money against which the Comptroller is authorized or permitted to draw his warrants, now in the City Treasury, has been raised by taxation under specific appropriations for certain defined purposes.

It is especially provided by chap. 93, Sess. L. 1861, sec. 5, that none of the money appropriated for specified objects shall be applied to any other.

The Comptroller has no money which he can apply to the demand of the relators, without violating this law.

The money should be appropriated and raised by law for the payment of the relators, if the Legislature deem it proper to require the Comptroller to pay them. When the law has required the people to raise the money, and the tax has been levied, the Comptroller will owe to the relators a direct duty to draw his warrant and pay them.

I think there must be further legislation before the peremptory writ of *mandamus* can be issued, or the relators must proceed by action to obtain and enforce the collection of their demand by judgment at law.

The motion is denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

D. S. Dickinson, Attorney-General, and L. R. Marsh for the relators; H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Motion for Injunction—Alleged Misapplication of Funds by an Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Ada Holt, Jr., vs. *Wm. V. Curtis, Alfred G. Perry et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction, made by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant Curtis, who is the assignee of Alfred G. Perry & Co., from further interference with the assigned estate, and for the appointment of a Receiver during the pending of the action.

The assignment was made in January, 1858, and the plaintiff, as a creditor of A. G. Perry & Co., brings this action on behalf of himself and all the other creditors who may join him as plaintiffs, to remove Curtis as assignee, on the ground of alleged insolvency, and upon the allegation that he has used the funds of the estate in the business of A. Thomas & Co., of which firm it is charged that he is a member, and that he has refused the plaintiff information as to the estate.

The defendant Curtis did not deny that he had used the funds as charged, but alleged his firm were able to pay all its liabilities, and that he could at any time, when required to do so, pay over the funds. He also claimed that he had made partial dividends, and had been delayed by lawsuits, &c.

The Court reserved decision.

P. G. Clark for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for creditors. C. A. Nicholas for defendant.

A Printer in Pursuit of the Profits of a Nursery.

SUPREME COURT.

Before a Referee.

Baker & Godwin vs. *W. R. Prince & Co.*—This was an action against the defendants, who are the well-known Flushing nurserymen, to recover on an account for printing letter headings, books, catalogues, &c., &c. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants were partners from some time in July, 1857, up to the time of the commencement of this action, and that they ordered the work to be done, and the materials required to be furnished, and that the understanding was, that it was to be paid for in cash, when delivered.

The defendants denied that they were partners as alleged, at the time stated in the complaint, or that they were indebted to the plaintiffs in any sum whatever.

The case was tried before JOHN S. BENSON, Referee, who found for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed, $1,002 94.

John N. Lewis, Jr., for plaintiffs; Levi S. Chatfield, for defendants.

Action for False Imprisonment, and Wint Came of It.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Samuel Hankinson vs. *Wm. Giles.*—In this case the defendant, as appeared, had caused the plaintiff to be arrested on the charge of publishing a poem entitled "Misther Giles, a Poem by Somebody."

Upon the trial in the Sessions the plaintiff was acquitted, and he now sued to recover damages for the arrest. The Court, however, nonsuited him, ruling that he had failed to show that the defendant had not probable cause for arresting him upon the charge.

The plaintiff claims to be a physician, but it is maliciously related of him that he vends "love powders."

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN the trial of Dr. Chas. Cobel for procuring an abortion was commenced and occupied the entire day. The crime is alleged to have been committed on the 30th of September last, upon the person of Mary Ann Baker. The victim was placed upon the stand, and from her evidence it appeared that she came here from Troy, and consulted Dr. Cobel, who produced the abortion and strangled the child after it was born. Dr. Cobel is a German physician, about 50 years of age, and has been twice tried before on indictments for a similar offence. There are two indictments now pending against him. The case will be resumed this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Ingraham.

Weeks vs. *Elliott.*—Bail reduced to $500.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Fields.*—Motion granted for second Friday in February.

The Same vs. *Camp.*—Motion granted for second Friday in February.

Linsly vs. *Linsly.*—Motion granted.

Klutz vs. *Hasslinger.*—Motion denied, &c.

Beers vs. *Cushing, &c.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Whiting vs. *Pendrill et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew the motion on the merits.

Wilde et al. vs. *Moore.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duncomb vs. *Moseman.*—Motion granted to strike out the paragraph relating to the forged notes, and denied as to the residue, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Fielden et al. vs. *Sahens et al.*—Ordered that the case be sent back to the referees for resettlement. Costs to abide event.

Perils of Canadian Life.

FLOOD AND ICE PACK IN THE SAINT LAWRENCE.

From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 17.

The St. Lawrence presented extraordinary phenomena to the dwellers on the Lower Lachine Road on Monday, fraught with alarm and the presence of serious danger. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of the like of it. The traverse which usually confines the Lake St. Louis and St. Francis ice, is open this year. The recent gales disturbed the ice, and sent it down the river in large masses, together with accumulations of *"frazil."* Eye-witnesses who happened to be on the Lower Lachine Road on Monday afternoon, tell us these moving masses presented a grandly magnificent appearance. At times the ice and *"frazil"* rose in rolling mountains, moving slowly along, apparently with irresistible force. But the spectacle did not continue to be so simply beautiful and interesting when these rolling mountains ceased to confine their operations to the river—when they rolled over the road, and threatened to throw down the houses. The moving masses packed in two places in the river certainly; and probably in more. One of the packs or jams took place at the narrow place about the middle of NUN's Island, opposite the property of Mr. WILLIAM PARKYN; another about midway between this spot and the mouth of the aqueduct, opposite the property of Mr. ARCHIBALD OGILVY. After the lower pack had taken, the water and ice and *"frazil"* rose with dangerous suddenness. In from twenty to thirty minutes the water was from three to five feet deep over the macadamized road, and the ice and *"frazil"* piled up in such packs as one sometimes sees thrown over the revetement wall opposite the city. The lumps of ice in some places were shot over the road into the fields across, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, sweeping everything in the shape of a fence before them. The masses seemed to have providentially turned past one house without injuring it. One informant reports to us that the gable of Mr. HEDLEY's house was thrown in. A wooden school-house was thrown out of its place, but fortunately the children were not in at the time, and nobody was injured. Gentlemen having business in town, living on the Lower Lachine Road, found it a difficult and perilous thing to return to their homes on Monday evening. One of them, Mr. HALL, (of Messrs. GRANT & HALL) abandoned all attempt to go over the road. He went by the line of the aqueduct, taking a strong man with him in his sleigh, armed with axes and saws. When he reached the vicinity of his home, he still found a lake of water between him and it, about three feet deep, and this he had to ford to reach it. Of course he found his family in great terror, they being everywhere surrounded by water, which had a very threatening aspect. The man who accompanied Mr. HALL crept back on the top of a fence, like a squirrel, to the dry land, some quarter of a mile distant. We hear of many similar adventures, Mr. HALL's case being that of others. One old Canadian barely escaped drowning close by the farm of another resident. He would have been drowned but for timely aid rendered. He was going to a house by the back way, and had traversed the lake we have just described, when the horse having stepped on a dung-heap, declined to step [illegible]. The old man was in this way thrown out of the sleigh into the water, and he could not, of himself, get out. The water rose and subsided several [illegible]. Many people moved their families to the city as best they could, going round by the back woods. On Wednesday the lower pack seemed to have fairly given way, and Mr. PENNER, of the Turnpike Trust, caused, with commendable energy, the road to be cut out through the masses of the ice pack left upon it, and it now presents a very extraordinary appearance, being very like the road on the river, which is cut to St. Lamberts. It is well worth a drive to look at; such a sight was never seen there before. The higher pack which we have mentioned still holds; and the water in places on the road above Mr. OGILVY's property is yet from 3 to 5 feet deep. It is in fact rising. We heard that it rose from 15 to 18 inches yesterday morning. We fancy these packs must cause the flooding of Lapraire, and cause great damage there. The river is calculated by dwellers on the North bank in this vicinity to be 35 feet above its summer level. This is certainly a very serious rise. It settles, while it lasts the question of water supply, for it causes the flooding of the aqueduct, the water running over the top of the ice. The Grand Trunk embankment, we understand, from a careful observer of experience, prevents the flooding of Griffintown. The ice packing below the Victoria Bridge prevents any large masses of ice from moving down. The level of the water opposite the city does not seem to be affected by the accumulations above. It is possible there may be further trouble on the Lower Lachine road if the ice, which accumulates, is not held above Lachine as usual. The effect of the present severe weather may, however, cause this to be the case.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 133 obls. Ashes, 6,890 bbls. Flour, 4,095 sacks Corn Meal, 535 bushels Wheat, 3,883 bushels Corn, 1,703 bushels Rye, 7,295 bushels Oats, 2,812 bushels Malt, 3,015 pkgs. Provisions, 349 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,150 bags Rio and Santos, the former at 19c. @20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are quite nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request to-day, especially the low grades, which are wanted by shippers, and prices of which have improved slightly. The reported sales since our last have been 19,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@5 55; interior to choice extra State at $5 70@5 90, mainly at $5 75@5 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, $5 70@6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@6 00 ₱ bbl.; the market closing rather tamely.

Superfine State	$5 45 @ $5 55
Extra State	5 70 @ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75 @ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05 @ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 90 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 60 @ 7 00

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 5 90 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is improving; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 %@6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 20@8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $5 15 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Rye Flour is saleable at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 95@3 for Jersey, and $3 25@3 30 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by export buyers, and prices of desirable lots have advanced. Sales 70,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 44; Amber Western, $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Wisconsin, $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 34; Chicago Spring at $1 29@$1 31; White Long Island, on private terms; Red State at $1 40; and Red Jersey at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales 97,000 bushels, at 64c. @66c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c. for Jersey and Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 40c. @41c.; Western at 40½c. @41½c.; State at 41½c. @42½c., and Jersey at 40c. @41½c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 82c. @83c. ₱ bushel. Sales 6,700 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 1,200 bushels State at 84c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is salable and steady, at 80c. @95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at former prices, including new at 16c. @24c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices essentially unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales, 30 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c.; 22 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c., and 50 hhds. do. do., by auction, at 28c. @35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is dull and heavy, including Common, at $6; Strained and low No. 2, at $6@$6 12½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar inactive. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowly at $1 35 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 850 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c. @4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request to-day, at 5c. @6½c. for Hams, 4c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon favors buyers slightly; sales 450 boxes, at 6½c. @7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy; sales 1,700 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7¼c. @7¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter is quiet, at 11c. @15c. for Western, and 15c. @21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells slowly, at 5¾c. @7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of small lots of Carolina at $7 25, and 600 bags East India at $6@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 525 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 7½c. @8¼c.; 248 hhds. Cuba, by auction, at 7c. @8c., cash, some of the lots having been slightly damaged, and 1,170 boxes Havana at 7½c. @10¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 9¼c. @9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 24c. @25c. chiefly at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited to-day, and rates depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d. @2s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8½d. @9d.; Corn, 5¾d. @5¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. @6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 9d. @4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 26s. @27s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 30s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @10d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol, Flour, 3s. @3s. 3d ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @10d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d. @5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d. @7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d. @35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, ½c. ₱ lb.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 24
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. E.—I AM SINCERELY IN EARNEST, AND DESIRE it very much. Absence from the City prevented earlier notice. Address "WALDO," Box No. 128 *Times* Office, or through personal.

JOE.—HAVE YOU SEEN THE CAUCASIAN THIS week?

A. C. B.—AT WALLACK'S THEATRE, SATURday Evening. O.

PILLGARLIC.—FOR THE NUMBER OF NEgroes in the Custom-house, see the *Caucasian* this week.

MATRIMONIAL.

SHOULD A LADY POSSESSING REFINEMENT, social position, and wealth, overlook this unusual mode, and correspond with CELEBS, Station B, Post-office, she will ascertain that this Matrimonial emanates from an honorable source, and is worthy the consideration of any lady.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTH-AVENUE CHURCH PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1862, at 12 M., at the Merchant's Exchange,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

The four lots, with the substantial church edifice thereon, east side 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; lots, together, 92 feet in width by 100 feet in depth on northerly side, and 95 feet on southerly side. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, lace window curtains, gilt oval mirrors, mahogany rockers and parlor chairs, covered in hair-cloth, hair mattresses, oak and black walnut extension dining-tables, carved oak marble-top buffets, black walnut marble-top sideboards, &c.

Also, one puncheon Cameron's Scotch whisky, and one puncheon Jamaica rum, to be sold without reserve, remaining from previous sale; also, 7,500 plantation cigars, in barrels.

Also, 5 Minié rifles, with bayonets.

A lot of patent leather revolver holsters.

A lot of revolver cases in mahogany and oak, of French manufacture.

S. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHT FIRST-class houses, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Madison-av., the eight first-class, four-story, brown stone, high stoop houses and lots east side of Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., comprising the entire front, each house 24.3½ by 65 feet, and extension; contains all the modern conveniences; lots 100 feet deep. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—The valuable block bounded by Broadway, 10th-av., 60th and 9th sts., will be sold, THIS DAY, in lots, at the Merchants' Exchange.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 178 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 12th-st. Price moderate. No 8 or 10 visitors need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with parlors, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 14 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and first-class board, with a private family, at No. 7 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE—the entire second floor of the private house, No. 58 East 23d-st., pleasantly located for a family, with private table if desired. The house is first-class and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH FULL board, first or second story, on Broadway, 5th or Madison-av., between 12th and 14th sts., preferred; price 45 or 50, payable at the end of the month. Address D. P. S., Station G, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—ROOMS NEWly furnished, and in very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to be let with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM—FOR A gentleman, wife, child and nurse; will furnish their own rooms if desired. Address R. T. W., Box No. 2,075 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Wilbor and Columbia sts. Situation most desirable; five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 263 4th-av., for either single gentlemen or family. All modern improvements in the house. Cars and stages pass the door. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅜ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅜ to 4 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅜ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅜ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅜ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅜ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 2 and 4 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER

OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 248 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 16th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid or as housemaid; does up linen in style; makes herself generally useful; wages $6, in a small family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is also a good plain sewer. Can be well recommended from her last place in the City, and also is capable of doing her work well. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 39th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable English girl, with excellent reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress. Can set her table in good style and keep the dining-room and silver in the best of order; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the very best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 241 Elizabeth-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., near West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of country reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 89 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 Clinton-place, 8th-st., third floor, front room, a few doors from 6th-av.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as thorough good cook; perfectly understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 416 6th-av., near 25th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she has lived with the best of families, in the country and City; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman wishes to engage as above; understands pies and pastries of every description; also meats, soups, and vegetables of all kinds, or is perfectly capable of taking a housekeeper's place; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry, also English and French dishes; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 134 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 11th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, pastry and game, and is an excellent baker; the best of reference given from highly respectable families now in the City. Call for two days at No. 83 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no one need apply who wishes any other work done; has the best City reference. Call at No. 379 6th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook by one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 101 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understand her business; can come well recommended; can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, or to do general housework, by a respectable Protestant woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her late employer, No. 74 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would take a situation as head cook in a boarding-house; best references given. Call, for two days, at No. 123 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 787 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; is a first-class baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 254 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st. Can give good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sob

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, daily, for cash or on time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive		522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,606 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 99	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		226,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,649 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK H. BETTS,	JOHN H. ARROW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN HADDEN,
J. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKeson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Beecher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Austice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. BUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. U. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AT THE highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

WANTED—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—PHŒNIX INSURANCE STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE STOCK, By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—HOME FIRE INSURANCE STOCK by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—CENTRAL PARK INSURANCE Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 402 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 16th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 317 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, HELDEN & CO., Managers.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent, in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEGH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-lawfmF

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburghland intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:06 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military service; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are required to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
THOS. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT MONMOUTH, SHREWSBURY AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 38 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

SKATES.

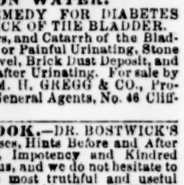
CONSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 358 Broadway and No. 3 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition. 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or the Doctor, No. 6427 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesomar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesomar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesomar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesomar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Forty Millions of Treasury Notes Already in Circulation.

The Case of Mr. Bright Further Considered by the Senate.

Conclusion of the Speech of Garret Davis, of Kentucky.

Views of Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, on the Money Question.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

TREASURY NOTES.

The amount of treasury notes issued by the Department has now reached forty millions. About a half million is still being issued daily.

A TAX BILL.

A new tax bill is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means. Several weeks will probably elapse before it will be reported.

THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS.

The recently issued regulations of the War Department surprisingly facilitates the transaction of public business, which is taken up and disposed of in the order in which it is presented. All branches of this Department are benefited by the systematic arrangements.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS SCHOEPF AND ORD.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of SCHOEPF and ORD, for meritorious conduct in the field, the former at Mill Spring, the latter at Drainesville.

COL. M'COOK'S WOUND.

Judge McCook has received a dispatch informing him that his son, Gen. ROBERT L. McCOOK, was painfully but not dangerously wounded in the battle of Mill Spring. Three balls passed through his horse' one through his coat; the fifth struck him.

THE MCCOOK FAMILY.

Col. McCOOK, wounded at Somerset, had a brother killed at Manassas, and has two other brothers in the army—one in the front of BUELL'S advance. The father, DANIEL McCOOK, is in Washington, and was in the battles of Manassas and Ball's Bluff as an amateur fighter. He has a brother with six sons in the Union army, and the two families contribute about a dozen active fighting men to the war.

THE REBEL GENERAL CRITTENDEN.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is deeply affected by the news from Kentucky, and has not been in the House since the report of the battle of Somerset was received. Although he has two sons in the Union army the presence of one in the rebel army, his oldest, overwhelms him with grief. The report that Gen. CRITTENDEN deserted his command at Somerset is not believed by any who know him. Rebel though he be he is accounted gallant and manly.

THE GOVERNMENT TO MONOPOLIZE TELEGRAPHING.

The Postal Reform Bill introduced by Mr. COLFAX, now pending in the House, proposes a tax of three cents each on all telegraphic messages, except those on business of the Government, or of the company owning the line, and except, also, news and Congressional reports for the Press. Mr. HOLT, the predecessor of the present Postmaster-General, estimated that by telegraphic dispatches the Government lost $1,000,000 of revenue annually; and Mr. BLAIR, the present Postmaster-General, has addressed the following letter to Mr. COLFAX, which Mr. C. was authorized to read to the House:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1861.

SIR: I respectfully recommend for the consideration of your Committee the propriety of charging postage on telegraphic communications. I have no doubt in my own mind that they should pay postage, and at a rate of not less than five cents for every ten words.

We can compel payment by requiring copies of the accounts now sent to be furnished the Department, and requiring the agents to take an oath to keep them faithfully, and by making the debt a lien on the lines, or even by authorizing the Department to take possession of them, on a failure either to account or to pay.

Eventually, I think, telegraphic communication will be taken charge of by the Government itself, and but for existing patents and the constant improvements being made in the apparatus used by the private companies, I should favor taking charge of it now. I have not considered the question whether under the words of the Constitution authorizing Congress to establish post-offices and post-roads, we are authorized to collect postage on telegrams. But it seems to me clear that even if we had no other authority than what is contained in this clause, our right to do so would be sufficient. It was intended to give Congress a monopoly in the conveyance of intelligence for hire. This is well settled. The language used in the Constitution to confer this grant refers in terms only to the modes of conveyance then known, and if they are not to have a wider meaning than to authorize Congress to convey intelligence by roads, it may not be a great while, perhaps, till the grant will cease to be valuable, for it is very possible to conceive that with the progress of invention and by the expiration of existing patents much the greater part of letter communication will be by telegraph. But the language of the Constitution has not been literally construed. It is held, without question, to include conveyance by water as well as by land, and can with equal reason be applied to communications by telegraph. But the measure now proposed can be sustained under the general power to levy and collect taxes. These views have been communicated to the Senate Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Chairman House Committee Post-office and Post-roads.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

The Military Committee of the House have instructed McKEE DUNN to report a bill granting one of the Government Hospitals at Washington to Homœopathic physicians for the introduction of their practice. A very large number of the enlisted soldiers, especially of the Germans, are homœopaths, and it is thought just to provide medical treatment such as they prefer.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STARKE, OF OREGON.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was referred, took up his case to-day. Mr. STARKE submitted a communication declining to answer *ex parte* statements impugning his loyalty, made by his personal enemies, but claimed his seat in the Senate by virtue of the Governor's appointment and his readiness to take the oath to support the Constitution. The Committee have made no decision in the case.

A SHIP CANAL BETWEEN LAKE MICHIGAN AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Military Committee of the House have instructed their Chairman to report a bill for widening and deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to unite the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, by a ship canal, for war purposes.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S OFFENCE.

The following is the letter written by JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator of Indiana, which affords the chief ground for his arraignment before the Senate, on the charge of disloyalty. It was addressed to JEFF. DAVIS, after this arch-rebel had established his Confederate Government at Montgomery, and was gathering arms and munitions of war for resistance to the National Government:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance *my friend* THOMAS B. LINCOLN, of Texas. He visits *your Capital*, mainly to dispose of what he regards a great *improvement in fire-arms*. I commend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and *reliable in every respect*.

Very truly yours, JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

COL. BETJE'S TRIAL.

The General Court-Martial trying Col. BETJE was to-day adjourned until next Monday, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, on account of the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution, who had been in attendance, but have mysteriously disappeared. The Court had been adjourning from day to day, endeavoring, without effect, to secure their attendance.

CAMP SHARKS DEALT WITH.

After the payment of a few of the companies of the New-York Tenth Legion to-day, Col. VAN WYCK, discovering some camp sharks were selling composition and galvanized watches, had them arrested, and compelled them to take back their watches and refund about $500 to the men.

THE FIRST HOP.

The first hop of the season is in progress at WILLARD'S to-night, and is crowded and brilliant.

APPOINTMENES CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments:

WM. HUNTINGTON, of Washington Territory, to be Marshal for that Territory.

BENJAMIN H. SMITH, of Virginia, to be Attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

JAS. O. BROADHEAD, of Missouri, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of that State.

ROBT. J. TUCKER, of Missouri, Attorney for the Western District of that State.

ROBERT CROZIER, of Kansas, Attorney for the District of that State.

B. F. REXFORD, of New-York, Commissioner of the United States, under the Convention of 2d July, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Costa Rica.

SAMUEL D. HOWE, of Washington Territory, to be agent of the Indians for that Territory.

JAMES D. DOTY, of Wisconsin, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Utah.

GEORGE BOWEN, Postmaster at Batavia, New-York.

Joseph F. Brown, Jonas C. Robbins, George S. Gideon, all of Washington; Wm. H. Tenney, of Georgetown, and Sayles J. Bowen, of Washington County, to be Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.

BLAND BALLARD, of Kentucky, Judge of the District Court for that District.

JOSEPH E. STREETER, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Nebraska.

THOMAS R. JARVIS, Collector of Customs for the District of Cherrystone, Virginia.

HENRY P. PARKER, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Accomac, Virginia.

The following-named Consuls have been confirmed:

DANIEL EVANS, of Illinois, at Bilboa.

EDWARD E. COWLES, of New-York, at Singapore.

WM. S. CAMPBELL, of New-York, at Dresden.

WM. H. DARNEY, of Rhode Island, at Tenerliffe.

RICHARD C. HANNAH, of Indiana, at Santander.

ENOCH J. SMITHERS, of Delaware, at Scio.

J. W. MASSEY, of Pennsylvania, Pas del Norte.

J. H. MCCHESNEY, of Illinois, at Newcastle.

DENNISON CARD, of New-York, at Tumbez.

ISAIAH THOMAS, of Ohio, at Algiers.

GEORGE T. FISHER, of California, at Kanagawa.

THOMAS MCDOWELL, of New-Jersey, at Cape Town.

THOMAS HOGE, of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan.

JOHN H. COWDEN, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Nagasaki.

CHARLES L. BENAYS, of Missouri, at Elsinore.

ROYSTON BEITS, of Virginia, at Omoa and Truxillo.

WM. R. WILLIAMS, of Ohio, at Para.

JOSEPH VANDER, of Wisconsin, at Tahiti.

THOMAS F. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, at Bahia.

CARL J. KRAEY, of Wisconsin, at Porsygrund.

HIRAM TUTTLE, of Wisconsin, at Montevideo.

CHARLES F. WINSLOW, of Massachusetts, at Palta.

OTTO E. DRECTZER, of Wisconsin, at Bergen.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the officers and soldiers of Camp Douglas, and from citizens of Chicago, asking for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan in favor of an exchange of prisoners, with special reference to Col. WILCOX. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from underwriters, shipowners and others, of Boston, against any measures which will impair the efficiency of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution in regard to WARD H. LAMON, Marshal for the District of Columbia, declaring that in the order he (LAMON) transmitted to the Senate he is guilty of contempt of the Senate, and that the Secretary of the Senate report the resolution to the President.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported the bill for the completion of the Post-office of Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was taken up.

The question being on the amendment providing that the forcing of safeguards be punished with death, it was agreed to.

The bill was then so amended as to provide that no work shall hereafter be commenced on the defences, when it was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill relating to Congress, from the Committee on Compensation, was taken up.

It was considered for some time, when the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments, with the amendments returned from the House, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Secesh.,) was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) resumed his remarks. He said that treason was the greatest of crimes, as it involved whole nations in its consequences. Yet men who were now engaged in treason boldly confront honest men. There has been too much lenity shown these men, who ought to be abhorred as the vilest of culprits. Was not BENEDICT ARNOLD a traitor? Suppose the Senator from Indiana had been a member of the Continental Congress, and suppose that, after ARNOLD had been detected in treason, the Senator had written such a letter to ARNOLD as he had written to JEFF. DAVIS, in that day of purity and patriotism, would he not have been expelled from the Senate? Is JEFF. DAVIS less a traitor than ARNOLD was? Was not AARON BURR ineffably less a traitor than JEFF. DAVIS? Yet the Senate expelled Mr. SMITH, of South Carolina, for too intimate relations with AARON BURR. The Senator from Indiana avows that he has not changed his opinions, and will not. If he holds opinions opposed to coercive measures to subdue the rebels, and will not vote for any measures to support the Government, he ought to have resigned his position here. But as he has not done that, it must be the duty of the Senate to expel such a member. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) chose to introduce the subject of Slavery into his argument. I regret that he thought it necessary to do so, but upon that point he is the one in fault and not I. In this hour of our country's great need—when she wants and requires that every true Union man, every true son and daughter of her's, shall unite all their energies, all their forces, to save her from dissolution—I had hoped that, in the Congress of the United States, in this awful moment at least, the Abolition Party, or faction, would have been hushed, and that the only object calculated to produce division among the true men of the country, would not be introduced in either House of Congress. If it could be possibly avoided, I had hoped at any rate that the craven cry of "Slavery" would not be heard in either Houses of Congress during this rebellion, and I pained immeasurably that the dominant party in the country, and in the two Houses of Congress meeting here together, did not invite, frankly and openly, in the presence of heaven and earth, the cooperation of all Union men who were willing to put down this rebellion, and say to them now, now, in this greatest need of our Government and country, let all questions that divide us be suspended. Let us keep them out of our deliberations. Let us unite upon the one elevated and sublime platform of undying devotion to the Union and the country. Upon that we can all meet, and on that let us consult and act, and give all our energies to our country. Let us not give up to party and to faction. Let us rise to a purer atmosphere. Let us evoke the inspiration of the Revolution, and let us emulate the example of WASHINGTON and those patriots of the Revolution and in the solemn presence of the memories of those glorious men let us banish everything calculated to produce division among us, and unite as one man, with one heart and one soul and mind, and give all our counsels and exertions to the deliverance of our country, and to put down effectually this most atrocious and wicked rebellion. Oh! what a spectacle the Congress of the United States of America would then exhibit! Oh! that the Senator from Massachusetts, instead of introducing here, from day to day, petitions to usurp an unconstitutional power for the purpose of emancipating the slave, had answered and said to those men who thus addressed him, "Peace, for the present. Let this question and all other questions of difference on this point among Union men, sleep, sleep. We have enough to do to put down the common foe. Let us unite, without any diversity of counsel or of purpose, in this great and holy work, and when this infernal rebellion is disposed of effectually, when the Union is reconstructed and the country is at peace, then if you choose address me on the subject of Slavery and send forward your petitions." But, Sir, I did not make these remarks with any purpose of censure. I only make them for the purpose of expressing the reason of my head and feelings of my own heart in relation to this matter. The gentleman assumes this broad position that Slavery was the cause of this rebellion. In my humble judgment it is but one of the remote, and not the greatest of the remote causes. It was not the immediate and exciting cause at all. Mr. DAVIS then paid a high tribute to the purity and worth of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and quoted from a speech of his, where he said that so long as the Slave States have the power to sustain the institution of Slavery I will not interfere, but if they come to the Free States for help, and ask them to put down a slave insurrection, then I will say, when that comes, Congress has full plenary power over it: it is a war power! Mr. DAVIS also referred to an assertion of Gen. JACKSON'S, that where the military power takes possession, the war power must become law. But the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) would have us empower only subordinate Generals to declare emancipation, yet that statesman (SUMNER) seems to forget that we have written in the Constitution, that this Constitution reserves certain rights from the States, and gives them inalienably to the people of the United States, but invests the war-making power in Congress. The Constitution provides for the crime of treason, and that the attainder shall not be perpetual. Can military generals alter the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the crime of treason? He (DAVIS) contended that in Congress alone was the power to declare martial law, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Martial law is the mere will of a military commander. Is such a law to sweep away all the provisions of the Constitution? Such a law would be far worse than the bloody laws of DRACO. Is the sublime edifice of the Constitution to fall—to tumble into ruins—when an army makes its appearance? Is a military commander to have the power to proclaim universal freedom to the slaves at his will? Such an idea was monstrous. He (DAVIS) was for putting down the rebellion, and, so far as could be, hanging its leaders. He said, in the name of justice hang them, and let their property be forfeited to true and faithful men. He thought that this rebellion had many causes. If Slavery had never been mentioned in the halls of Congress, there never would have been any rebellion. One of the causes of the rebellion was the admission into the Union of Texas. Another was attempting to force the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas. I am here, Sir, as an humble member of the Senate. I am not here as a factionist or party man. But, Sir, I am utterly opposed to this whole thing of emancipation, and I hope to restore this Union and crush out this rebellion. Let them bring forward and sustain their measures for that. But let this alone. Let alone this thing of emancipation till this war is closed with the reconstrucrion of the Union, and the assertion of the majesty of the Constitution and the laws. Let us avoid anything that so much tends to prevent peace. Sir, I was pained, the expressibly pained, the other day to hear the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARLAN) express his willingness to put arms into the hands of the slave. Let him refer to the history of that terrible insurrection in St. Domingo, the reading which makes human nature shudder. I have seen myself men who were refugees from the servile insurrection in St. Domingo, and the living, glowing, horrid colors in they have painted those scenes haunt my memory to this day. Go back to the first insurrection of the slaves near Richmond, which occurred many years ago, and see the horror which that created. What did England say when she had the prospect, and I believe the will, to have a brush with the United States? Are we not permitted to arm the refugee slaves here in our midst, and put arms in their hands, and form them into regiments, to invade the Slave States? When the slaves come as invaders, with arms placed in their hands, it will be like letting the young tiger taste of blood. When he gets a taste, his savage fury will know no bounds, but will rave and rage as a demon from the infernal regions. I am acquainted with the negro race, Sir. I was born among them. I was brought up with them. I played with them. They shared my joys and my sorrows, and I have shared with them theirs. I held slaves now, and, next to my wife and my children, I would defend my slaves, and would guard them from all wrong. And I know that that is the universal sentiment of the slaveholders of my State. I wish you would go and see the institution there. There is no amount of money that would buy from me my faithful and contented slaves; and they are all so, as far as I know. I have not seen a slave chastised for twenty years, and it is a very rare occurrence that it is ever heard of in my own State. They are clothed well—fed well. They are housed well. They have every attention of the most skillful physicians that is given the members of the white family. In the midst of cholera, pestilence and death, their owners stand by them and share the malaria and infection with them. I have seen it done again and again. Indeed, I may say that I have performed such duty myself, without regard to consequences. I would do it again. Now, Sir, it is this perpetual agitation which has brought about this rebellion. I admit that Slavery has been one of the causes—a remote cause, but a pretty powerful one. Gentlemen in the Cotton States with their slaves have amassed fortunes, and many of them have princely revenues of thousands of dollars, and this wealth has begotten crime and insolence and ambition, and these foibles of the Southern character have been displayed most insultingly in the halls of Congress. But in these Southern States, in many of these families, are some of the truest gentlemen, in the highest sense of the word, that I have ever known, and some of the purest statesmen. But I admit that, as a class, the wealthy cotton-growers are insolent, proud, domineering and ambitious. They have monopolized this Government for the last forty years, and when they saw the sceptre about to depart from them in the election of LINCOLN, sooner than submit to give up the Government, its offices and its spoils, in their mad and wicked ambition they determined to overthrow the Government and build up another one. But there are also men in the Northern States who have always agitated this subject. There are also honest men, who, while they are opposed to Slavery, are willing to give to the slaveholder all his constitutional rights. But what are the opinions of these extreme Northern men—these fanatics? They aver that the Constitution is a union with death and hell, and they have become so base, that they even execrate the name and memory of WASHINGTON. The great object and end of these fanatics is to secure the emancipation from Slavery, and not to restore the Union. We want to restore this Union as WASHINGTON made it, but we do not want Congress to inaugurate and consummate a servile revolution. No. Let Congress do its duty in this war, faithfully and fearlessly, as the people are doing theirs. They have come up to the rescue of the Government as no people have ever done before. From the East and the West, especially from the Free States, they are as one man. Kentucky has been invaded, and the Confederate Government has avowed that they will have Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. They proclaimed when they invaded Kentucky, that Kentucky was necessary to the Southern Confederation, and they would do it at the cost of blood and conquest. I am for meeting them, Sir, with the sword, and fighting them even to extermination, until we beat them back, for they have profaned our soil. Our brothers from the Northwestern States have come to our rescue with a generosity and a devotion for which they deserve and have our gratitude. Never, never, were more welcome visitors to any country. They have come among us and have seen our institutions. We have become acquainted with each other and have learned to know each other more intimately. They have begun to marry our daughters, and we have sent our sons to marry their daughters. Let us establish thus a union of hearts and of hands that will last forever. Kentucky has peopled many of the Northwestern States, and they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and we would much rather have a union with those Northwestern States than with those far-off, distant States. There never was a war in the early history of those States in which Kentucky has not sent forth her brave sons, who have poured out their blood in the defence of our common country in those States, and oh, how nobly and fully and truly are they now paying the debt. They have come to protect the State which had protected them in bygone years, and oh, what meetings there were! I have been in their camps, have mingled with their officers and their soldiers, and addressed their regiments, and they have made me honorary member of those regiments. I know the commanders of those regiments, and as nine to one they have expressed to me that their purpose and their only purpose in waging war was the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Government, and not a war upon Slavery. Thus writes one of them] to me: "As an Indianian and a member of the army of the United States, I cannot fail to express my satisfaction at the just and conservative course you have pursued on the Slavery question. Indiana is not fighting for the emancipation of Slavery but for the restoration of law and order, and when that shall have been accomplished, our mission is ended. In all the officers and soldiers of the Tenth Indiana I do not know one Abolitionist. If Congress would legislate for the white man, and let the negro alone, it would be better." Oh, how much better it would be. That is the distinction of true patriotism of mind and heart, and that is the utterance which nine-tenths of the soldiery of the Northwest speak, and will speak forever. If at the outset you had proclaimed that this was to be a war upon Slavery, you would not have had one-fourth of the force in the field that you now have. You are Senators, and you are supposed to act, not from passion, but from reason, patriotism, right, truth, and eternal justice. If you will act upon those principles, I am not afraid to trust you, but the President. These fanatics, these political and social demons—your Beechers, your Cheevers, your Phillipses, and your Garrisons—come here breathing pestilence from Pandemonium, trying to destroy this Union, so as to secure over its broken fragments the emancipation of Slavery. They oppose Mr. LINCOLN, as honest and pure a man as ever lived, because he stands by the Constitution, and is opposed to interfering with Slavery. The utterances they have dared to put forth in this city have desecrated the Smithsonian Institute. If the Secessionists had dared to give expression to the same utterances they would have been sent, and properly sent, to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren. What will you do with these monsters? I will tell you what I would do with them, and with that horrible monster GREELEY, as they come sneaking around here, like hungry wolves, after the destruction of Slavery. If I had the power, I would take them and the worst Seceshers and hang them in pairs. [Laughter.] I wish to God I could inflict that punishment upon them. It would be just. They are the disunionists. They are the madmen, who are willing to call up all the passion of the infernal regions, and all the horrors of a servile war. This they would carry out over the disjected fragments of a broken Constitution to obtain their unholy purposes, and I am too fearful that the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) sympathizes with them. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS then apologized for detaining the Senate so long. He spoke of the President as an honest, intelligent man, who ought to suppress these pestilent men who distract his counsels and neutralize his efforts to carry on the war. He referred to Gen. LYON as the hero most to be admired in this war as a volunteer martyr to liberty, and alluded to the brilliant exploits of Gen. SIGEL, showing him to be another brave warrior and true hero. He said that the country wanted the services of all such gallant men, and use all efforts to put down the rebellion, and leave all these discordant elements alone.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) did not see the pertinency of the whole of the last part of the speech of the Senator from Kentucky. He wanted it known that every day speeches on Slavery were lugged in just this way by some member of the Slave States.

Mr. DAVIS said the speech was intended to meet the numerous petitions introduced here.

Mr. HARLAN said in the discussion on another bill, he had said he was willing to muster in the service of the United States any able-bodied man, whether black or Indian. We might as well arm the slave against the master as arm the child against the father, which is done every day where one or the other chances to be a rebel. In regard to the Senator's eulogium as to the condition of his slaves, if they love him so much he need have no fear of an insurrection. He supposed the Senator's horses and other animals were well treated, but does he treat his slaves like men?—like men who have immortal spirits to live equally with our spirits? There is not now in existence a system of Slavery so bad as that which now exists in the United States. He knew that kind and Christian gentlemen did treat their slaves well, but that was a tribute to humanity, and was not due to the system.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to establish a postal money order system. Consideration postponed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint Lighthouse Inspectors for any of the lighthouses on the coast, during and for one year after the continuance of the present rebellion. Passed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to facilitate judicial proceedings, and to better regulate the law of prizes.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with States for supplies furnished their troops called out to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

The consideration of this was postponed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Ky., (Union.) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that no questions were ever agitated in the Halls of Congress of greater importance, in all their aspects, and in all their consequences, than the financial measures which the necessities of the hour call upon us now to inaugurate. With all the industrial energies of a great people palsied by the nightmare that is upon us, and Congress, upon whom the people have placed the responsibility of providing ways and means for relief, have done nothing but waste their time in talking about unimportant matters. Great schemes are to be devised and measures enacted, upon which our very existence depends, which should engage the earnest thought and active energies of every member of this House until the task is accomplished. The first thing to be done is to raise the means to carry on the Government, by making available its credit at the least possible expense, in the best manner possible, with the least detriment to the material interests of the whole people. In order to accomplish this object properly, you must make your securities good by adequate taxation. We must provide for the wants of the Government at any cost and at every hazard. Every individual and corporate interest must bear in patriotic submission to the necessities of the Government.

The currency question has employed the brains and enlisted the pens of the greatest statesmen and most eminent writers of every age. A mixed system of currency and barter was first introduced by WILLIAM the Conqueror, eight hundred years ago, and from that day to this we have an authentic record of its history. In the reigns of the HENRYS and the EDWARDS, the coinages were frequently altered to suit the exigencies and wants of the crown. A reckless and improvident monarch was sure to produce a dearth of money, and a dearth of money was always followed by a dearth of food. Down to the reign of HENRY VIII., it was the practice, when money was scarce, to reduce the standard of the coin, until HENRY reduced it very materially; and his son, EDWARD VI., reduced it until it became infamous, making £180,000 out of £20,000 of good coin. With the reign of ELIZABETH came a determination to improve the coinage; and in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, the Bank of England was reëstablished, and the currency ever after became a mixed one of paper and coin. There was more stability then than there had been with an exclusive metallic currency. Increasing the volume of the currency in all countries and every age, produces the same effect. Its undue expansion stimulates unhealthy business, and its contraction causes ruin and distress to follow in its wake. The great financial desideratum is to prevent the one and avoid the other as much as possible. He spoke of the example of England, because upon this question she had a more authentic record and a wiser policy than other nations. After the suspension of the Bank of England, in 1797, which continued over twenty-four years, the currency of England was almost exclusively a paper currency. In view of the experience of England, with her overwhelming indebtedness and vast expenditures, together with our own experience, there is nothing to alarm in our own suspension of specie payments, and nothing in our financial condition to occasion despondency. In all our financial arrangements the Government should wisely coöperate with those who conduct the financial and business interests of the public. But we must not forget that the Government is supreme. The inquiry should be, not what is best under the circumstances, but what can be done in the crisis that is upon us? In order to determine that question, we must be governed more or less by considerations connected with existing systems.

There are three great financial measures now under consideration, the adoption of which, coupled with a determination to reform the expenditures, will, in my judgment, resuscitate the drooping interests of trade, improve the currency of the country, establish confidence, and place the public credit upon as firm a foundation as that of any Government on earth: 1. Authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, to be made a legal tender, convertible at any time, in sums of not less than $100, in United States 6 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, or convertible into sterling bonds of not less than £500, payable in London. 2. Simultaneous with this, the levying of $100,000,000 of tax. 3. To provide a uniform currency, by causing all the Bank circulation of the country to protect holders against loss, by securing their redemption by a pledge of United States stocks.

He would not be in favor of either of these three measures standing alone, but in combination each with the other, they will confer the triple benefit of relief to our immediate necessities—establishing confidence on a firm foundation, and giving to the people a safe currency which should be uniform in every section of the country, and ample for all the requirements of trade. If this war should continue for eighteen months, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, we shall owe nine hundred millions of dollars. This looks like a large sum; but, with our boundless resources and matchless energies in developing the material interests of the country, we can pay the interest easily, and, if necessary, a portion of the principal, annually. If need be, we can make our public lands, if properly managed and disposed of judiciously, pay one-third of this debt before it matures, if it is funded for twenty years, and have enough left to pay two-thirds of the balance the succeeding twenty years. Nine hundred million dollars is only about twice as much as England's usual amount of expenses in time of peace; but little more than she has expended in a single year at several periods in her history. Our surplus earnings in two or three years will wipe it out, all out, if we wish.

Can any man of reflection doubt, when he realizes that we have little cause to question the ability of the Government to maintain its credit unimpaired through any pecuniary trial it may be called upon to encounter? He was in favor of issuing no note of less denomination than ten dollars, because he was opposed to the Government competing in circulation with the banks any more than is absolutely necessary to provide for its necessities. He thought that the interest of all would be promoted by leaving the banks to supply the small local currency, predicated upon United States bonds. The measure of taxation was so obviously wise that he would only remark, in the language of the great statesman, "that nations, as well as individuals, ought always, in contracting debts, to provide some plan of redemption; without it public confidence could not be retained." Among the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this national currency system was, as the Secretary has said, that it will unite with the Government all the monetary interests of the country, and make it for the pecuniary interest of all to sustain and strengthen the Government and its credit. Adopt these measures, and diminish the burden of the people by every prudent retrenchment and reform, by ferreting out and punishing all frauds; and then, if the policy of the Government in other respects should be as vigorous and wise as its financial arrangements are politic and just, we shall have the war speedily closed, and a state of prosperity such as the American people have never witnessed in the whole annals of her history.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the object of the war was to execute the laws of the land, to establish permanent peace and security within our national jurisdiction, and to maintain republican liberty on this continent. As to the means of subduing the rebellion, he held that whatever is not prohibited by our National Constitution or the public law is clearly a military necessity and legally right. These embrace the power to seize and condemn property and confiscate debts. The confiscations ought to be of such a nature as to induce the citizens of the rebel States to return to their allegiance rather than to render them desperate. He believed that the prevalent sentiment of the loyal States and the views and feelings of a large majority of the army suggested the policy of avoiding any unnecessary interference with Slavery in the rebellious States. The argument of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) did not convince him (HARRISON) of the necessity of a general emancipation of the slaves. This war was waged against our Government by political leaders against lawful authority. Therefore, the object should be to destroy the rebel army with superior Union forces, and then promptly punish the leaders for treason according to the Constitution and law of the land. Such actions as may be necessary should grow out of public necessity. Our salvation depends on adhering to the Constitution in all its length and breadth. The American people are determined that neither the Constitution nor the Union shall be destroyed by any combination or conspiracy under any pretext whatever. If we all maintain an efficient war solely for the Constitution and integrity of the Union, on the principles of WASHINGTON and his compatriots, without being disturbed by disputes and impracticable theories, the rebellion will be suppressed, and then the people will be secure in the wisest and the most enduring Government in the world, more enduring from the fact that it has been put to the test for maintaining its efficiency.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called the attention of the House to a communication in the New-York *Tribune*, editorially indorsed as worthy of confidence, touching the Special Committee on Contracts, so far as regarded Gen. MCKINSTRY. He denounced the communication as false in all respects, so far as it referred to the Committee. As regards the military authorities here, they could take care of themselves. He read from the published journal of the Committee the letter of the Committee to Mr. CLEMENTS, the Clerk of the Quartermaster, calling upon him for the explanation he tendered, and showed that said CLEMENTS was before the Committee, and testified to the amount of more than thirty pages, as published in the reports; that the Committee gave him the widest latitude to put in everything in his testimony that could explain McKINSTRY'S acts, all of which is published in the testimony; that another Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department was called before the Committee, whose testimony covered twenty-two pages. He stated that the examination of the witnesses disclosed many of the fraudulent acts of Gen. McKINSTRY, which he believed surpassed anything in the history of the country. He caused to be read another editorial of the *Tribune*, denouncing the frauds of speculators and jobbers, which he said was a good text, the best commentary on which would be the evidence taken by the Committee against McKINSTRY, which he thought the *Tribune* might profitably publish, if it desired to see its suggestions carried out.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) maintained that the time has arrived for the emancipation of slaves, who form the strength of the contest against us. The rebels having trampled upon the Constitution, are, by their treasonable acts, no more entitled to protection than outlaws. The loyal people of the Free States furnishing the men and money, have the right, and demand that every means in our possession to destroy the enemy should be faithfully and vigorously employed. If the gentlemen here do less, they are unworthy of the official positions they occupy. He quoted from the Southern papers the open confession that slaves are one of the main resources of rebel strength and belligerent power. Hence the importance and necessity of striking a decisive blow at the institution. He argued that the Constitution authorized the passage of a law for that purpose. The forfeiture of this description of property of the rebels should be forever. The war cannot be waged for the protection of Slavery, but for good government and the security of permanent peace. He did not believe with his colleague (STRATTON) that the declaration of such a policy would paralyze the power of the army. He would assume any responsibility to put down the rebellion. Whatever humanity and the salvation of the country demand, he was ready to yield. The Union will stand, and everything that comes betwe it and its salvation must perish.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium." CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—GARDNER.—In Brandywine, Del., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Stevens Parker, WILLIAM L. WALLACE, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to CAROLINE G., daughter of Col. J. L. Gardner, Second United States Artillery.

DIED.

NORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, TIMOTHY W. NORTON, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of George Washington Lodge, No. 265, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Thompson-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUSSEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, suddenly, THEOPHILUS RUSSEL, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 West 24th-st.

MIDDLEBROOK.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, of disease of the heart, HORACE MIDDLEBROOK, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Planters' Hotel, No. 684 Broadway, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

HOGGES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 23, after a very short illness, Mr. DANIEL M. HOGGES, aged 50 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 220 Green-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., immediately after Church services, at 12½ o'clock, noon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, Mrs. SUSANNAH, widow of James Jenkins, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Rev. A. D. Gillette, are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ATWATER.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, HENRY ATWATER, of Derby, Conn